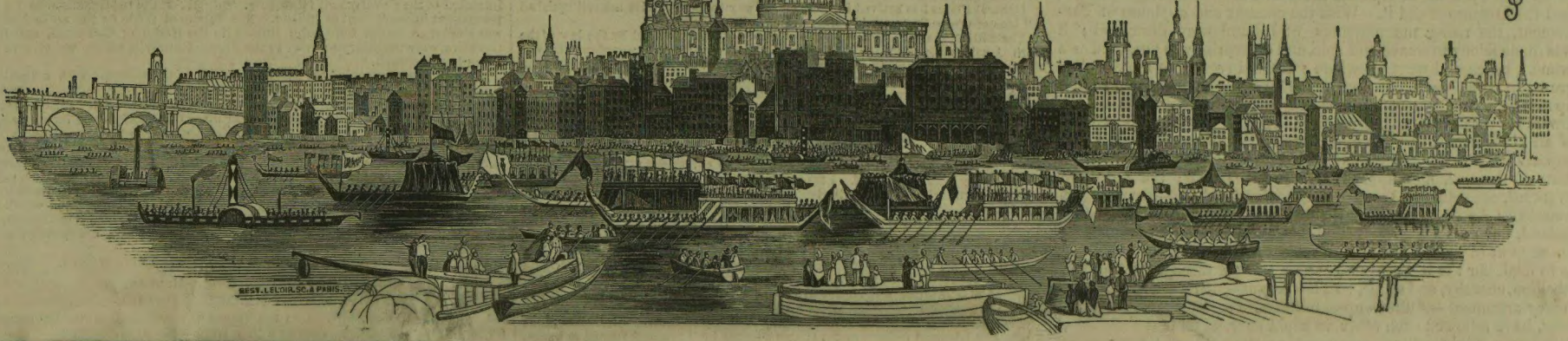


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE IRISH POLICY.



hostile interests, and depart from old principles, not only without being denounced, they do it with general assent, and something very like general applause. How is this? Why has opposition ceased? Why are those once so "willing to wound," now "afraid to strike?" Because a common calamity hangs over all, and differences must be sunk in the great emergency. So Protectionists give their aid in abolishing the last relic of Protection; and political economists acknowledge there are exceptional circumstances in which rigid principles cannot be applied; and Conservatives alter and destroy, unscared by that word of fear, "innovation," and all men and all parties are seen doing the things most opposite to those which, from their avowed opinions, might be expected of them; we are, politically, gathering grapes from thorns and figs from thistles.

The fact is, the consciences of our statesmen of both parties are

ENDERED forbearing by the presence of difficulties, the Legislature has given an almost unanimous approval to Lord John Russell's measures. The Irish policy of the Government has been submitted to Parliamentary and public opinion, and has borne the test of both far better than Whig measures in general, and Whig Irish measures in particular were accustomed to do in years not long passed by. In the palmy days of the Grey and Melbourne Ministries, when the party was strong in numbers and influence, a cry of spoliation and revolution would have burst forth from one end of the kingdom to the other, on the announcement of such a scheme as the Premier laid before the Legislature on Monday. Now that a Whig Ministry, by a curious combination of circumstances, holds office, while actually in a minority, they deal with

somewhat weighed down and oppressed by the memory of former errors and short-comings towards Ireland. None have so fully discharged their duty, as to have acquired the right to accuse another. As Lord John Russell said on Monday last, "there have been errors, there have been defects," and they must be shared, not in exactly equal proportions, perhaps, but still shared, between the two great English parties who have by turns governed for the last century. Sins, both of omission and commission, lie at the door of both. The two sides became champions of political or religious questions, which aroused fierce hatreds and passions, which continued to be fought almost through generations, and by the noise of the conflict drew attention from the awful abyss of social misery that existed dark and silent beneath the feet of the combatants. If they, in the intervals of the struggle, legislated at all for the social condition of Ireland, it was by passing laws that increased the power of property, placed the Executive above the Constitution, filled the statute book with Arms Acts, Insurrection Acts, Ejectment Acts, and swelled the records of the country with tithe massacres, proclamations of martial law, and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus. In the midst of all these things came periods of famine—precursors of the heavier visitation that has now befallen us; but they were met by temporary expedients: England sent money and food, and, with more or less of suffering, the crisis passed away. But why all these things occurred—why Ireland was an exception to all Europe besides—no party, no statesman enquired; a fear of touching such a mass of evils seemed to outweigh the acknowledged necessity of "doing something;" the something was never done. So all parties now find themselves placed face to face with the most terrible of national calamities—Famine: with every difficulty aggravated tenfold, they must go to work at once; and England learns with dismay, that millions of men are dependent for life on its Treasury—that its Exchequer must freight ships with food—must frame a machinery of relief and distribution—must, for a long time to come, send out grants, loans, advances—must pay the wages of half a nation for this year—must even provide the seed for the harvest of the next. To all the objections made on principle, to all allegations of difficulty in practice, there is but one answer—it must be done! It is the general conviction of this necessity that silences opposition to the Government and its plan.

The details of that scheme do not challenge much criticism: it is rather a modification and extension of former expedients than anything wholly novel. Grants for Public Works, Loans, and all

this class of measures, are familiar features of Irish policy. The only difference is, that the Exchequer is compelled to open the whole hand, where it formerly only unbent a finger. Half of what has been lent to the landed proprietors is made a free gift, provided they will pay the other half: further aid is promised them on better terms. Some abuses in the system of employment will be corrected; the proposition to reclaim waste lands is good in itself, but the Government has its hands too full to undertake it at present; what is done for Emigration will not amount to any practical change in the present system; and, of all the alterations, that which extends the operation of the Irish Poor-law is the most important, and shows that the Government is on the right road, but advances as yet timidly. The absurdity of Boards of Guardians not having the power, under the law, to give relief, even in food, out of the workhouse, though it might be crowded to excess, was too glaring, and the Irish law is now assimilated more to the English system, which, Heaven knows, is harsh and restrictive enough. We alluded to this subject last week, and need only remark here, that Lord John Russell might have gone farther in this direction with more effect. The appointment of Local Committees, who are to have some mixed and not very clearly-defined functions, in conjunction with the Boards of Guardians, but, as it seems, independent of them, will, we fear, prove a failure. Public rates, private subscriptions, and Government advances, cannot well be mixed up together; we think we see the elements of endless confusion in these committees, but are willing to hope the best from them. In principle, they acknowledge the necessity of an extension of the relief of the poor by rate on property; to this the land of Ireland must come at last; everything tends to hasten the period; and we will give our reasons for thinking so.

In the first place, public opinion in England is awakening to the subject. Ireland is beginning to create a formidable balance against us in the national account; neglect, carelessness, and *laissez faire* do not make a cheap system of Government but a very costly one. Absorbed in business as we are, and rather indifferent to abstract rights, Ireland might have been governed as a Colony till the end of time, if it could have been done without establishing a drain on the Imperial Exchequer, to which John Bull, by the Income Tax and otherwise, is so large a contributor. Former famines only roused an uneasy suspicion that all was not quite sound; but, with the disappearance of the evil, he relapsed into carelessness—forgot Ireland altogether, and sunk as many millions in Mexican Mines as would have turned Tipperary into a market garden; for



THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—FUNERAL AT SKIBBEREEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. SMITH, CORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



John, though immensely enterprising, is not perfectly wise in all his speculations. But this last call is too much for him. There is one book in which Englishmen devoutly believe, and that is the Ledger; its teaching may often be sordid enough, but it is useful—in some cases, indispensable: it is not safe to scorn even the Evangel of Mammon. By that light, such as it is, England is now reading what she has lost by her positive enmity or careless neglect of Ireland: we are paying dearly for the errors of our fathers, which meet us on many a page of the journals of our Legislature. When Ireland had trade and industry, the merchants and manufacturers of England petitioned William the Third to "discourage" them; and the Dutchman did it. With the consent and applause of Parliament, the rising manufactures of Ireland were destroyed; it was made felony to weave and spin, and enterprise was punished as a crime. So capital went elsewhere; Ireland sunk; no middle class grew up; and slowly, but surely, the bulk of the nation was flung upon the Land alone, millions depending for existence on the lowest vegetable produce, while they exported cattle and provisions of all kinds to England, whose Parliament once voted even that importation "a nuisance." No poor-rate attached a portion of the rents of the soil, and appropriated it to the poor; the Landlord swept all, according to law, returning what he chose—according to conscience. Next to crushing the manufacturing industry of Ireland, our greatest error was allowing the land to go untaxed, for the support of the destitute. Both mistakes combined have obliged us to deal, for the last century, with a state of discontent, poverty, rebellion, anarchy, and crime, that has cost us—we return again to the money argument—millions upon millions. Grants, loans, subscriptions, have followed each other in rapid succession, and these have been but a slight outlay, compared to the continual expense of keeping up there a greater military force than in all the rest of the Kingdom besides. And past expense, again, will sink into a trifle in comparison with that of the future, if half the nation is to come to the Government pay-table. All this is beginning to alarm the tax-payers of England; and it is through the ledger—through the columns of profit and loss—that we shall be taught the wiser policy of encouraging industry, instead of blighting it, by "Act of Parliament." In the early part of the last century, it was the leading idea of the statesmen of England, that commerce and manufactures, in all the dependencies of the Empire, ought to be discouraged, and, on principle, crushed and destroyed. In this respect, Ireland and the Colonies of America were treated exactly alike. The laws against the industry of the "plantations," as they were called, are almost beyond the belief of the present age; yet, there they are, on the Statute Book—laws forbidding manufactures of all kinds, down to hats and nails, lest those of England should be injured; laws petitioned for by the people, deliberately passed by the Legislature, and supported by the public opinion of the time. This was the narrow policy of the age; it lost us America, but there its effects have long since disappeared; not so in Ireland, where the consequences of those errors still remain, and where we but reap the bitter fruits of the follies and crimes of our fathers. We can no more escape those consequences than we can repudiate the debts they handed down to us as a legacy of embarrassment. We must deal with the difficulties as we best can; any effort must be made for the present, and as soon as a better state of things is brought about, we must provide for the future. In doing that, we must depart as widely as possible from the precedents of the last century. Lord J. Russell quotes the descriptions of England and Scotland as they once were, to show that we should never despair of improvement. It is sad to think that if we progress no faster, a century hence is the earliest period at which a satisfactory state of things can be looked for in Ireland; but if a beginning is not made, the better time will never come at all.

#### MORTALITY IN SKIBBEREEN.

The "Keen" comes wailing on the wind,  
That sweeps o'er Erin's mountains blue;  
It chills the heart of Earl and hind—  
It lends the land a ghastly hue!  
The song of death by Death is chanted!  
The dying bear the shroudless dead;  
Th' unconfin'd clay a grave is granted—  
The very worm averts his head.

Darkly proceed the famish'd cotters;  
To-morrow may behold their grave:  
The young man towards the churchyard totters—  
The bravest heart no more is brave.  
Those grey hairs may have known the wave  
Where Nelson's signal boldly flew;  
Perchance they dared the Gallic glaive,  
And bear the scars of Waterloo.

Slowly the gaunt procession wends—  
The blessed voice of Hope is faint;  
Her spotless stole Religion reads  
In misery o'er the dying plaint;  
While Pestilence, on sable wings,  
Aids vulture Famine in the feast.

The former accounts of the ravages of disease at Skibbereen continue to be but too sadly confirmed. From a drawing made on the spot, we give a sketch of a scene of no unusual occurrence, as appears from the following extract of a letter, received by Mr. Blake, of Cork, from Dr. Crowley, of Skibbereen, dated Jan. 22:—  
"Deaths here are daily increasing. Dr. Donovan and I are just this moment after returning from the village of South Reen, where we had to bury a body ourselves that was eleven days dead; and where do you think? In a kitchen garden. We had to dig the ground, or rather the hole, ourselves; no one would come near us, the smell was so intolerable. We are half dead from the work lately imposed on us."

#### SCOTLAND.

FOOD RIOT AT ABERDEEN.—A food riot took place in Aberdeen yesterday week. The unemployed met in the neighbourhood of the town, carrying with them a black flag, and after moving certain resolutions a deputation was sent to the magistrates, who, with the concurrence of the principal corn merchants, told them that shipments of grain would in the meantime be suspended. Throughout the day there was much excitement, and special constables were sworn in. Towards evening a flour cart was attacked, windows broken, and the police pelted with stones, but the latter having made a sally, about fifty men, "and a great number of women," were secured, which ultimately led to peace.

RIOT AT MACDUFF.—The greatest excitement prevails at all the shipping ports in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the enormous shipments of grain which have been taking place for some weeks past, and the rapid advance in the price of food. The quantities shipped at Portsoy, Macduff, Fraserburgh, &c., as well as at Banff, for the last two months, have been unexampled; whilst the price of meal has risen from 18s. to 30s. per boll; oats to 40s., and barley to 50s. per quarter. Yesterday se'nnight a formidable mob assembled at Macduff, to prevent the shipment of a quantity of meal and grain which had arrived in carts, and for the time they succeeded. They placed a high barricade of railway sleepers, found upon the beach, across the way to the vessels, and stripped off one of her sails to prevent her going to sea. Next day, the magistrates called a public meeting in the Town Hall to consider the matter, at which a large committee was appointed to confer again with the magistrates. The same disposition to prevent shipment is manifested at Banff and elsewhere.

THE LATE SIR C. MORGAN.—The late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, besides his very valuable freeholds in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Brecon, has left funded and personal property to the amount of £120,000. He had by distinct settlement of real estate made provision for his younger sons, and for his daughters on their respective marriages, and for their children. He leaves issue, surviving, Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., M.P. for Brecon, George Gould Morgan, Charles Augustus Morgan, and Charles Octavius Swinerton Morgan, M.P. for Monmouthshire; also two daughters, Maria, wife of Major-General Milman, and Lady Rodney. He executed a further deed of settlement on the 28th November, 1844, and his will on the day following, by which he leaves to his son Charles Octavius, forty shares in the Rhymney Railway Company, and has appointed his eldest son, Sir Charles Morgan R. Morgan, Bart., his residuary legatee and sole executor. He particularly directed that his interment might take place by daylight in the family vault erected by his late father at Basaleg. The Baronetcy was created in 1792.

\* The Irish Lament for the Dead.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

We are happy to state that the Paris papers announce the cessation of riots in the provinces. They have occurred in a great many places, and accounts of disturbances more or less serious have been received from the departments of the Seine Inférieure, Jura, Ile et Vilaine, Vienne, Dordogne, and from Angoulême. In the department of the Indre, where the disorders were most serious, everything is now quiet. In a few other districts some riots have taken place, and some carts of corn and potatoes have been pillaged, but not to any serious extent.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Tuesday, to hear the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The discussion was fixed for Monday.

General Flores has arrived in Paris on his way to Madrid. He has relinquished all idea of proceeding with his projected expedition.

The Bill for the admission of corn at the minimum duty fixed by the law of the 15th April, has passed the Chamber of Deputies without discussion. It was brought into the Chamber of Peers, where the report of M. Charles Dupin upon it was read on Tuesday. The law will be passed with all practicable speed.

On Saturday evening, the King received the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers, appointed to present the Address of the Chamber in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Address was read by the Duke Pasquier, the President of the Chamber, and was a mere echo of the Speech. The following was the King's answer:—

"I am very much touched with the sentiments expressed by the Chamber of Peers for my sons and myself. I thank the Chamber of Peers especially for the assistance which it has constantly lent to my Government, and the support which it has always given to the preservation to France of the advantages which she enjoys, and of which the maintenance of order is the first condition. The sufferings which weigh on some portions of our population profoundly afflict me. You will continue to second my efforts to lighten the burden of them, and to abridge their duration; and I am glad to manifest to you the confidence that, notwithstanding these painful trials, the prosperity of France, the object of all our wishes, will continue to follow that progressive march, of which it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate myself along with you."

The debate on the Address has closed in the House of Peers. M. Guizot made a long and laboured defence of the course adopted by France in regard to Spain. The Ministerial papers express admiration of the eloquence, logic, and firmness displayed by M. Guizot on this occasion. The Opposition journals treat his discourse as confused, shuffling, contradictory, false, and cowardly. The close of the speech was anything but complimentary to England. The effect of what M. Guizot said, was, that the English are a good and rational people; that they will not bear malice to France; and, at any rate, that they must submit to necessity; the addition to which, in the report of the French debate, is—(on rit.)

##### SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain bring the important news of a change of Ministry, the members of the Isturitz Cabinet having resigned on the 21st instant. The *Journal des Debats* gives the following account of the circumstances:—"In the morning of the 21st instant, M. Castro y Orozco had been named President of the Chamber of Deputies by 111 votes to 93, given to M. Bravo Murillo. The Ministry gave in its resignation, and the Queen immediately charged the Duke de Sotomayor to form a Ministry. M. de Sotomayor offered M. Bravo Murillo the portfolio of Justice, which was accepted. He afterwards applied to M. Mon, and requested him to retain that of the Finance department, but that gentleman refused. This refusal broke up the whole arrangement. The Queen, it is said, sent for M. Mon, and endeavoured to overcome his refusal. The names which are cited as likely to form part of the new Cabinet are those of General Pavia, and Messrs. Artera and Sotello. The Duke de Sotomayor, is better known by the name of the Marquis de Casa-Yrujo. He belongs, like M. Bravo Murillo, to the Moderado party."

##### PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 20th inst. At that period Saldanha's army, in two separate divisions, had nearly reached the southern bank of the Douro. His passage of the river would be effected in a day or two, and it was thought, would be scarcely opposed. The insurgents were reserving all their energies for the defence of Oporto, which the Junta and Das Antas have been provisioning for some time.

One of the Lisbon letters says that a complete coalition had been effected between the Miguelites and Democrats, and Royalist emissaries were beating up for recruits in the province of Minho to join in the defence of the town. By the terms of this coalition, if successful, the Queen was to be dethroned; and it was to be afterwards determined in Cortes whether the crown was to be worn by the Marquis de Loulé's son, as Dom Pedro V., or by Dom Miguel.

The Count Das Antas did not make a stand at the Vouga, as was expected, but fell back upon Oporto, where he arrived on the 7th, with about 4000 men, of whom 1800 were regular soldiers. The total force in that city is said not to fall much short of 11,000 men, not including 2000 recruits raised in the provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes, and yet under the drill-sergeants' care. The Junta was taking most active measures, not only to defend the city, but even to undertake offensive operations. There appears to be no want of money.

The trial of Captain Stopford, of her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, for excessively flogging his crew, had terminated in his being honourably acquitted.

The latest advices from Oporto are of the 19th inst. At that date two English war steamers and a brig-of-war were off that port; but there was a "fresh" in the Douro, which rendered it difficult to pass the bar.

Lord Palmerston has caused a letter to be written in reply to one from Mr. Quarles Harris, stating that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker will be instructed to take all proper and necessary measures for the protection of British subjects and property at Oporto during the continuance of military operations against that place; and that the Vice-Admiral will be ordered not to remove the British naval force therefrom until tranquillity is entirely restored.

The Admiralty have since ordered Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, to detach another ship from his squadron in Lisbon to Oporto, to assist the *Gladiator*, steam-frigate, and the *Nautilus*, 10, Lieut.-Commander Rivers, in protecting British interests during the present crisis.

##### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Zenobia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, has brought New York papers to the 6th inst. The most interesting item of news is a message from the President to Congress, in which he recommends the appointment of a Lieutenant-General to command the armies of the Republic in Mexico.

On the 2nd instant, the House of Representatives having been called upon to support the war, by supplying the Government with the means to carry it on, and the Secretary of the Treasury having, for this purpose, recommended a tax on tea and coffee, in order to enable the Government to obtain a loan, the question was brought before the House for early adjustment. The House thought it best to give an early answer to the Secretary of the Treasury's polite invitation of self-taxation, and, accordingly, proceeded at once to deal with it in a most off-hand manner. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution that it was inexpedient to impose any duty on tea and coffee. Every effort was made to get rid of the question by the opponents of the resolution, but in vain. The resolution was carried by a vote of 115 to 48. The majority is composed of anti-war and protective tariff Whigs and Democrats. It created great consternation amongst those Democrats who support all Mr. Polk's policy.

The news from Mexico is most important. General Scott left New Orleans for Tampico on the 13th ult. Great sickness existed at Matamoros. Several Americans had been murdered on the route to Camargo and Monterey. From the latter place, we learn that, on the 12th of December, General Taylor would start for Tampico, *via* Victoria, with one division of the army, and a portion of a brigade. It was reported that General Urrea, with a troop of 6000 Mexican cavalry, was at Victoria. It was reported, also, that Santa Anna had assembled a force of 28,000 men at San Luis. The chief, it is said, had imprisoned Ampudia and other officers on a charge of cowardice. General Wool remained at Parras, and General Worth at Saltillo.

Mexico had been again the scene of intestine disturbances. The state of Tabasco, resenting the neglect with which the central Government treated the applications of the department for assistance at the time of Commodore Perry's recent attack upon Tabasco, had issued a *pronunciamiento* declaring independence.

Yucatan, also, was involved in disturbance. Campeachy had pronounced against the re-union of the department with the central Government.

Accounts from Tampico state that an attack, which was repulsed, had been made on that town by a body of 7000 Mexican cavalry.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of December, which reached London on Saturday morning. The papers from Bombay are of the 15th of December; Madras, 18th December; and China, 26th November.

The Punjab was tranquil, and it was said that the British army was about to leave Lahore. Lord Hardinge was still on his route westward.

The most interesting feature of the news is the detection of correspondence of a treasonable nature which had passed betwixt the Prime Minister at Lahore, and the rebel Cashmerian ruler, Shaikh Emam-ood-deen. The object in view was to fan the flame of rebellion in Cashmere, and thus postpone, if not altogether prevent, the assumption of regal power by the newly-created Maharajah Gholab Singh. The Governor-General proposes punishing Lal Singh, by deposing him at once from his high office, and appointing Meen Jawahir Singh, the nephew of Gholab, to be Minister in his stead.

The opium sale at Calcutta, on the 30th November, was put a stop to in a most extraordinary manner. Gambling in the drug to an immense extent had taken place in Bombay and Calcutta, when a wealthy Marwarree opium dealer, of Muttra, declared his determination to raise the price of each chest to £200, which would have dispelled the visions of gain indulged in by the Bombay speculators, who had entered the market before him. It, of course, became an object with them to frustrate a sale on the first day, that being the day's sale for which the speculations had been made. They, therefore, through their agents, continued to bid till the price of each chest rose to £13,000! The auctioneers gave over late in the evening, not a chest having been knocked down. Whether the "knowing ones" have succeeded in the trick is for decision.

A severe hurricane was experienced at Madras on the 25th of November. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred, though innumerable houses, roofs, walls, and trees, were blown down, and the sand from the beach drifted half a mile up into the town, and timber lying on the strand cast up by the sea into one of the streets of the native town.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

##### THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Corn Importation Bill and the Navigation Laws Suspension Bill, which has been read a first time on Saturday, as we stated in our latest impression last week, were to-night severally read a second time, and passed through all their remaining stages without any opposition.

##### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for the production of papers relative to the condition of Ireland, and entered into a lengthened statement descriptive of the famine and its attending circumstances, of the measures of relief taken by the Government during the recess of Parliament, and of the bills which it was the intention of the Government to propose, as well for the resuscitation, as for the permanent improvement of Ireland. The statement made by the noble Marquis was similar to that of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and it is, therefore, only necessary to refer to the succinct analysis which we give of the noble Lord's speech.

The House was occupied till past one o'clock in the morning with a desultory commentary upon the measures and the general state of Ireland. The feeling seemed to be generally in favour of the proposed measures; but as it was understood that the House would hereafter enter more specifically upon them, we may spare our readers the trouble of further reference to the speeches.

The Earl of Devon, in the course of his remarks, made an explanation upon a point which has caused some surprise. The noble Earl said, "The Irish farmer, for the most part, would rather place his money in the savings' bank, than pay it away in labour; and this circumstance accounted for the deposits in those institutions being at present so very large. There had been many cases in which the farmers had received the money for last year's crops, had lodged it in the savings, banks, rather than pay for the labour they wanted, and had afterwards thrown themselves upon the public works."

The papers moved for by the Marquis of Lansdowne were ordered.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL detailed to the House the proposals of the Government for remedying the afflictions under which Ireland laboured.

The noble Lord began his statement by saying that he never stood so much in need of the indulgence of the House, though he never had less occasion to ask that indulgence, as the House had already given sufficient proof of its willingness to grant it most voluntarily. He then proceeded to give a general view of the condition of Ireland under the infliction of the potato failure, which he described as only imaginable by supposing a famine of the thirteenth century acting upon a population of the nineteenth century, and asked the assent of the House to a proposal for leave to bring in two bills, one for the purpose of rendering valid certain acts which have been done under the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as communicated in a letter of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and the second, a bill for the improvement of private estates in Ireland, in the spirit of the Treasury minute of the 1st of December, which was well known to the House and to the country.

The Noble Lord thus stated the course which had been pursued by the Government:—"When Parliament met last year, it was apprehended, that the potatoes having been much injured, there was about to be a very great scarcity in that country. That apprehension was not fully justified by the event. It was impossible, as I think, for any one exactly to say what the extent of the misfortune would be; but the fact, I believe, was, there having been a very plentiful crop of potatoes in the previous year, that although there was a very great quantity of potatoes injured, yet the quantity of food in Ireland last year was not very deficient. However, Parliament took means very early in the session for the supply of food for the destitute, by means of giving work upon the roads, and by public works. It was enacted that, upon the sessions being held in any barony, there should be a power to apply for money from the Treasury upon loan, and there should be a grant of money. Under this law, presentments were made to the extent of more than £1,000,000, I think; the presentments to the 31st of August, I believe, were £1,372,000; what was recommended by the Board of Works amounted to £476,000, and there was actually expended to that time £290,000. Before the end of the session of Parliament, upon the recommendation of the present Government, Parliament passed a further act, by which, on the one hand, the Lord-Lieutenant was enabled to require special barony sessions to meet, in order to make presentments for public works, and, on the other hand, as a check to what it was thought might be expected in the shape of extravagant expenditure, the whole was to be in the shape of advance, and all the money was to be repaid. Very soon after the session of Parliament had closed, there was a desire, in many parts of Ireland, to have presentment sessions, and to have public works sanctioned, but, more especially, there was a great demand to have those public works continued and completed which had been authorised by the act of the early part of last session. There was some objection made on the part of the Treasury to that proceeding, because the harvest was just coming in; there was a great demand for labour; and it did not seem, as these works were intended solely for relief, that it was advisable to complete them; however, it being put before us as a matter of good faith, an order was given that these works should be completed. But these operations and the demand for new works, made it extremely difficult for the board, although it was reinforced by the addition of two gentlemen exceedingly competent, I believe, for the task assigned them—(hear, hear)—to make all their arrangements before these presentments came upon them in great numbers. Very soon, however, after the works were commenced, there came a complaint on the part of the proprietors and country gentlemen in Ireland, that these works were useless; that the roads which were presented for were not wanted; that other works were likewise in themselves useless; and that they were not productive measures. I own I do not myself attach any great value to that objection. I think, the object being relief—it being to combine relief with a certain amount of work which should show that industry was not entirely abandoned—that the productive nature of the works was a question of secondary importance, and that the use for which they were intended was preserving the people, in the first place, from loss of life, and, in the next place, from the indiscriminate asking of alms. In this country, during the distress which happened four or five years ago, in the course of one or two years the poor-rates were increased from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000, an increase of £1,000,000 a year; but, if an examination were made into the manner in which that million was expended, it would not be found that there was any great amount of productive works; it must have been spent either in direct relief, or relief with such occupations as are given to poor men, in order to separate the man who is really destitute from the impostor. I do not attach any very great value to the objection which was thus made; but, at the same time, as it was most desirable likewise, if possible, to have the works productive, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the consent of the Cabinet, after the case had been represented, sanctioned a plan by which the sessions were allowed to present for productive works in electoral districts. But this plan had not been long adopted before there was a still further desire expressed for what was called a township division, and that the works should be separately presented for townlands. Now, these townlands are of various sizes and dimensions in Ireland; some of them are exceedingly small, not above a hundred acres, others are of a tolerable size; but, I believe, taking a general average of the whole townlands of Ireland, they do not contain above 350 acres each. The question was, whether it was possible to accede to such a demand. It appeared to the Lord-Lieutenant, and, as far as I have heard, it appeared to almost every one, even of those who were at first advocates of this plan, that it could not be beneficially adopted."

After adverting to the immense extent of the claims for relief, Lord John Russell stated the nature of the measures the Government now intended to propose for the alleviation of the condition of the Irish people:—"The system had become so vast, and at the same time the destitution and the want of food had so greatly increased, that it was desirable to attempt some other temporary scheme, by which, if possible, some of the evils which they have now to meet might be mitigated, and, with so vast an expenditure of money, that more effectual relief should be afforded. It has appeared to us that it will be desirable to form in districts—say electoral districts—Relief Committees, which Relief Committees shall be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive donations from the Government; that by means of these they should purchase food and establish soup kitchens in the different districts; that they should, so far as they are able, distribute rations with this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants; and that, furnishing that food, they should not require as indispensable the test of work, but that labouring men should be allowed to work on their own plots of ground, or for the farmers, and thus tend to produce food for the next harvest, and procure, perhaps, some small wages, to enable them to support their families. After we considered this scheme, I communicated it to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. We have consulted the various officers of the Board of Works and at the head of the Commissariat. They are prepared to consider it favourably; and we shall endeavour, first by a preparatory measure, and next by a bill to be proposed to Parliament, to carry into effect this arrangement. There is a person in this country conversant with Ireland, having been long engaged in the public works of that country, who earned not only the general esteem of the Governments he has served, but of the people among whom his operations were carried on. The person to whom I allude is Sir John Burgoyne. He is now an Inspector of Government Fortifications in this country; and my wish was that he should undertake this task. I sent for him the other day, in order to propose that he should undertake it. He told me that he had obtained three months' leave of absence, and that, instead of devoting those three months to relaxation from the duties he was performing, he was quite willing to devote them to the service of the country, and go at any time he was required on the discharge of the duty which I proposed. He will be in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant, and will have the co-operation of Colonel Jones, and the Board of Works, of the Commissariat, the head of the Poor Law Commission, and of other persons who are competent and ready to give him assistance. In proposing this measure, with the view of affording, if possible, more efficient means of relieving the poor people who now are in want of food, and, at the same time, of setting loose great numbers of persons for the ordinary operations of agriculture, we must take care—and the Lord-Lieutenant is prepared to take care—that the substitution of this system for public works shall be made as easy in the transition as possible. There will be no rude dismissal of the people at once, who, otherwise, might find great difficulty in obtaining subsistence; but, when the arrangements are made for carrying the scheme I have described into effect, it will be provided that no further assessment shall be made, and no new public works undertaken. The Lord-Lieutenant says, in regard to many roads which have been begun, that, if now abandoned, they will be left in the most incomplete and inconvenient state (hear, hear)—"









TORONTO, THE CAPITAL OF CANADA WEST.

that the British North American Provinces possess the elements of a mightier empire than any other portion of this continent.

But we must not, on the present occasion, dwell upon a theme so vast and attractive. Even Canada itself, with its rapidly-increasing population and valuable productions, is too much for us to illustrate. We have, therefore, chosen a subject which, though diminutive in comparison, may prove more interesting by bringing vividly before our readers the wonderful progress which all the substantial improvements and comforts of life are making throughout these extensive Colonies; for, though the specimen we present is perhaps superior to any other, yet it is only one of many; for, all the towns and districts are steadily following, and with a rapidity almost inconceivable to the inhabitants of old countries.

Our specimen is the rise and progress of TORONTO, the CAPITAL OF CANADA WEST, which, during the last thirty years, has advanced from a small village of wooden houses, with a few hundred inhabitants, and one miserable schooner annually landing its goods and passengers in a crazy boat, (for there was no wharf), to a city of elegant and commodious brick and stone buildings, with twenty thousand inhabitants, and numerous quays round its spacious and safe harbour, crowded with ships and steam-boats hourly coming and departing.

Among the causes which have induced this remarkable flow of prosperity, the following are not the least, viz., the natural advantages her peculiar position gives her, being situated at the head of one of the most magnificent inland seas in the world; her natural and capacious harbour, which is capable at any time of receiving within its bosom all the steamers and vessels engaged in the commerce of the country, where they may lie secure against the violence of any gale; the splendid country extending for miles in her rear, and on either side of her—which, although well-populated, is capable of an incalculable addition—a section of country, abounding with immense water power, which, for fertility of soil, and excellence of climate, is not surpassed by any other country on the continent of America; and, besides, she owes much of her industry, enterprise, and energy, to her merchants, tradesmen, and artisans.

Toronto is charmingly situated on the margin of Lake Ontario, near its upper or north-western extremity; it recedes from the water with a gentle acclivity commanding a superb view of the great inland sea, and is in the heat of summer cooled and refreshed by its breezes. The harbour is by far the best, safest, and

most commodious on that side of the Lake from Hamilton to Kingston; it is formed by a remarkably long and narrow peninsula, in the shape of a half-moon, which breaks the sea in rough weather, and shields the vessels from harm. This peninsula, indeed, resembles an artificial breakwater rather than a natural production. Such a harbour is of course a place of refuge during storms and tempests, as it is also a point on which commerce has rested her golden wing.

The margin of the Lake is studded with mansions and private residences; among which the most picturesque may be mentioned is that of the Lord Bishop, the Hon. G. Crookshank, the Hon. T. H. Dunn, the Hon. R. S. Jameson, the Vice Chancellor, the Hon. C. Widmer, the Hon. R. Baldwin, the Hon. H. T. Boulton, Frederick Widder, Esq., Charles C. Small, Esq., Mr. Justice Jones, &c., &c.

Among the public buildings is St. James's Cathedral, capable of accommodating a congregation of upwards of 3000 persons; the new City Hall and Public Market, where the Municipal Body holds its deliberations; the Banks of Upper Canada—Commercial, British, North American, and Montreal; the former Government House, and Grounds, now held by the Corporation for the use of the citizens as Public Gardens; the Parliament Buildings, temporarily occupied by the Professors and Students of King's College, and as public offices; Osgoode Hall, the property of the Law Society, where the different Courts and Law Offices are to centralise; the Gaol and Court House, of cut stone; Upper Canada College; King's College, now in course of construction; the Hospital; the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; the New Garrison; St. Andrew's Church; Roman Catholic Cathedral; Trinity Church; St. George's Church; the new Wesleyan Chapel, and numerous other religious and civic buildings.

The College, under the direction of Mr. Principal Barron, and the University, presided over by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, are institutions of high repute. They are liberally endowed; and, when the building of the University is completed, it will have no superior on this side the Atlantic.

Nor, while Toronto is thus provided with these essential requisites, is it deficient in those associations which contribute to amusement, for Toronto rejoices in a Race-course, Cricket-ground, a Racquet-court, and a Bowling-green; all of which are fully equal, if not superior, to similar matters in any of the provincial towns in England. Besides these, there are a Regatta Club, the Home District Agricul-

tural Society, the News Room, Mechanics' Institute, Public Baths, and various other appliances of civilisation.

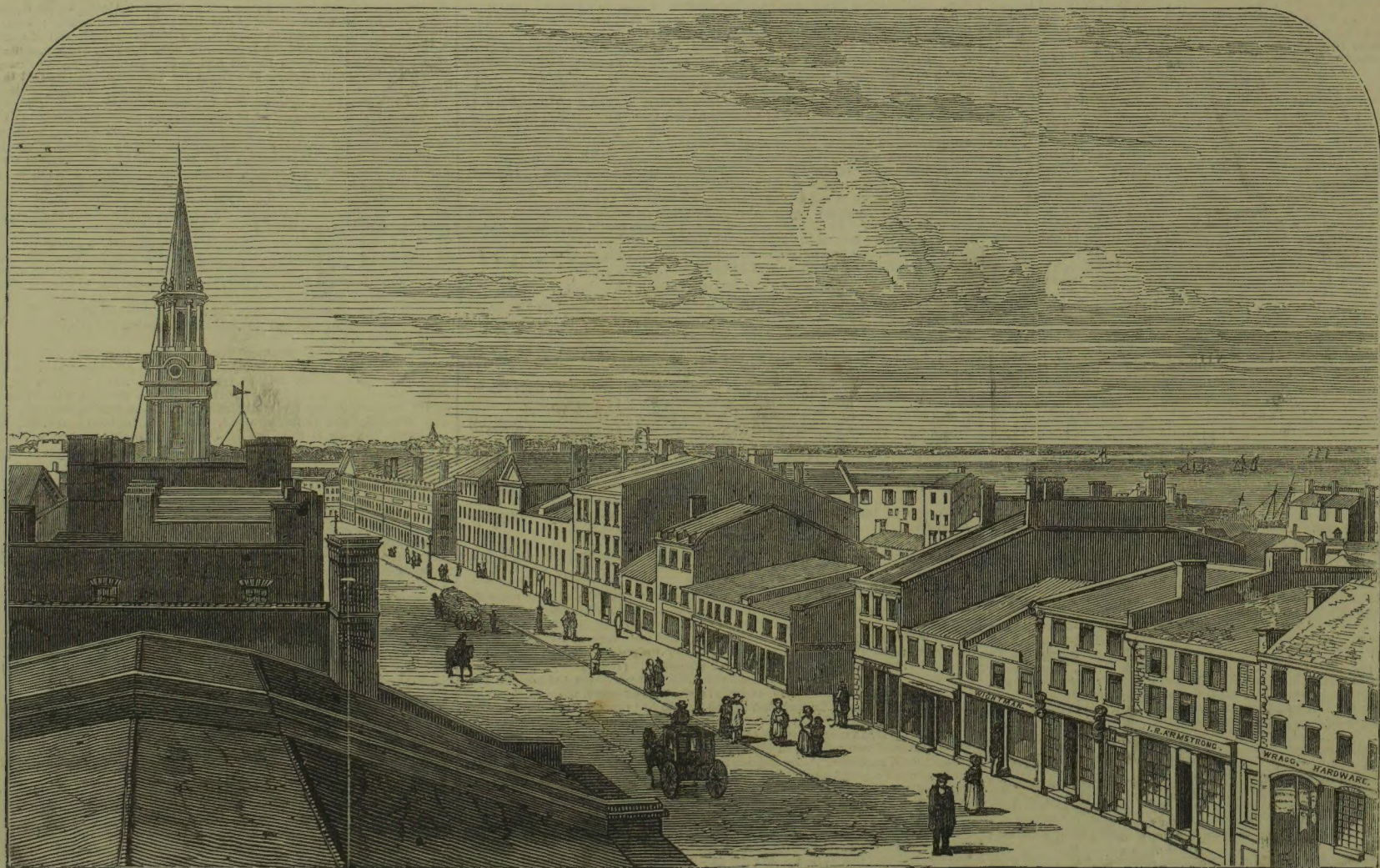
Toronto is an incorporated City, and has a Mayor, and Court of Aldermen and Common Council, comprised of ten Aldermen and ten Common Councilmen under whose enterprising management numerous public improvements have been carried out, by means of which the prosperity of the City has been greatly advanced—conspicuous amongst which are the extensive Gas and Water-works.

Toronto is an Episcopal City of the Diocese, being one of the Colonial Bishopsrics lately established. The present incumbent—the first who has filled this high office—is the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., who has spent nearly fifty years in promoting the cause of sound education and true religion throughout the Province.

In maritime advantages, Toronto has a marked superiority over any other town in Western Canada, having the harbour open at all seasons of the year; while all other localities of the Lakes are fast locked in icy fetters, and remain closed to navigation for three months in the year.

The City of Toronto is laid out at right angles, and the streets are spacious and airy. The principal outlets from the town—which are either plank or macadamised—are Yonge-street, to the north, leading to Lake Simcoe, thence by Penetanguishene to Lake Huron; to the east, by the Kingston road, through several thriving towns and villages to Kingston; to the west, by Dundas-street, through a thickly-settled country, to Dundas, Hamilton, Brantford, London, &c.; thus rendering Toronto the centre to which converge the products of the surrounding fertile country, thickly inhabited by an industrious population, to whom it gives manufactures and merchandise in return. Several enterprises, calculated to develop the internal resources of the country, and stimulate the progress of the City, have been projected, and will shortly be carried into effect. Of these, the most encouraging is the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, which will connect Toronto with Lake Huron at Sarnia or Goderich, in the far west.

Should the foregoing description of Toronto fail to convey an adequate or correct idea of its rapid progress to our old Country friends, we have been reminded by several visitors who have travelled in most parts, that Toronto, in point of situation, with regard to its resident population, and, speaking in general, more nearly resembles Southampton, in England, than any town we are acquainted with.



TORONTO THE CAPITAL OF CANADA WEST.

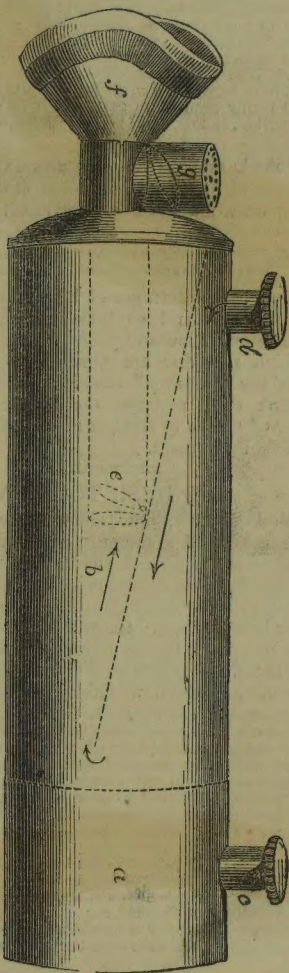


## SMEE'S HOT WATER ÆTHER INHALER.

In a former Number (245), we called attention to the important medical discovery, whereby a state of the body could be produced by the inhalation of æther, which renders the patient insensible to the pain of the most severe operations. Since the discovery has been promulgated, medical men have been actively engaged throughout the country in prosecuting their enquiries upon the subject, and numerous forms of apparatus have been devised for conducting the inhalation.

It is found by experience that the more rapid the effect is produced on the body the better is the result for the patient. It is upon this idea that an Inhaler has been contrived by Mr. Alfred Smeë, the Surgeon to the Bank of England, whereby the vaporisation of æther is promoted by warmth given to the apparatus from a little chamber of hot water.

Mr. Smeë's Inhaler, which is here figured, was made by Mr. Ferguson, of Smithfield; and consists of a tin vessel, either circular or oval, about 8 inches long, and 3 wide, divided into two compartments—one smaller (A), to contain hot water; the other larger (B), to contain the æther. The large compartment is divided into two by a diaphragm, and has another opening to admit the æther, and the entrance of the air (d). Into this larger compartment a tube is fixed, which has a valve at the extremity (e), for inspiration, and another valve (g) near the mouth-piece, for expiration. The mouth-piece (f) has an indian-rubber covering, to adapt itself to different mouths.



SMEE'S ÆTHER INHALER.

When this instrument is to be used, the smaller chamber is filled with hot water (c), and a little æther, an ounce for instance, is placed in the larger compartment, which has sponge placed in it, to prevent its moving about. On inhalation, the current of air passes in the direction of the arrows, and is said to produce far more rapid effects than when any other instrument is employed.

This instrument, with other ingenious arrangements for the Inhalation of Æther, have been submitted to us, by the Proprietor of the celebrated Depot for Inventions, 201, Strand.

## PAINLESS OPERATIONS.

An operation was performed on Thursday afternoon, at the Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Hale Thomson, the eminent surgeon of that institution, for the removal of a very painful tumour from the abdomen of a female thirty-five years of age, who had been afflicted with it for several years, the case having baffled all attempts at alleviation by the usual remedies. She was subjected to the inhalation of the vapour of æther, from the apparatus invented by Mr. Robinson, of Gower-street; and the result was most successful, the patient not evincing the slightest sensation of pain during the operation, which was dexterously performed in an exceedingly short space of time. On being asked, at its termination, what she imagined she had undergone, she declared "she had had a delightful dream;" and, in fact, appeared mortified at having been aroused from it. The operating theatre was crowded to excess: amongst the visitors we noticed Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Earl of Walsingham, Viscount Falkland, Lord Morton, Sir Henry Milmay, Sir George Wombwell, and many distinguished foreigners.

On Tuesday, Mr. Arnott performed an operation for lithotomy, at the Middlesex Hospital, with the assistance of the ether vapour, and with eminent success. No sound of pain escaped the patient during the action of the knife; and the result was the more gratifying, inasmuch as the case was one unusually complicated. The patient was advanced in years, but the severity of the operation produced no effect on him; on the contrary, he was with difficulty made to understand that he was free from his affliction. The vapour was exhibited from the apparatus of Mr. Jacob Bell, assisted by Mr. Tomes.

## THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, MARYLEBONE.

This handsome Church, for the district of St. Andrew, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonial, on Thursday. The first stone was laid Jan. 13, last year.

The Church stands on the east side of Wells-street, Oxford-street, a position attended with difficulties, which the architects, Messrs. Dawkes and Hamilton, have succeeded in rendering into advantages.—"Thus, in the entrance front, occurring as it does in a part of the street not running directly north and south, in order to place the Church east and west, the line of the front does not range with the line of the houses, but is set back at the northern end, by which means room is obtained for the boldly-projecting buttress against the tower, and a picturesque effect is produced. The door in this buttress, and the introduction of a stairs' turret at the southern angle of the tower, greatly aids the appearance." (*The Builder*.)

The style of the new Church is Early Perpendicular. The length of the Church, exclusive of the chancel, is 78 feet; the breadth, from north to south, 65 feet; and the height of the nave, 55 feet. The tower and spire, both of stone, are, together, 155 feet in height; in the former are eight belfry windows, divided by mullions and transoms into four lights; and in the spire are four windows. The whole is built of Whitby stone, with Bath stone dressings. The windows are exceedingly well designed; the tracery being rich and elaborate in detail.

Along the front of the porch, formed between the tower and a buttress at the junction of the nave with the south aisle, is sculptured, "How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." (*Gen. xxviii.*)

On each side of the west door, within the porch, are poor-boxes, of stone, resting on boldly-sculptured brackets; and, immediately above them, are angels holding scrolls; thus serving as ends to the mouldings of the door, at the same time that the scrolls are adapted for pious solicitations for alms.

The appearance of the interior of the Church is very good; and from the galleries being set back, the general effect is that of great loftiness and space. The nave is separated from a wide aisle on each side by columns and arches, bearing a clerestory. Attached to the first column next the chancel, on the south side, is a stone pulpit, octagonal in plan, and approached from the south aisle by steps and a balustrade of stone. Around the pulpit are sculptured in relief these sentences:—"Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it," and, "Take heed how ye hear."

On the south side, of the wall of the chancel, are two handsomely sculp-

tured sedilia. A large, five-light window occupies the east wall of the chancel, with stone screen beneath it, with panels to receive the "Commandments." This altar-screen is exceedingly well carved; and the sedilia are of very beautiful design and execution. The altar-table is, also, of good design; and, underneath it, on the dorsale, the cross is painted on a blue ground, diapered white. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and the rest of the Church with the black and red diamonds from the potteries. The chancel is elevated three steps above the nave; and immediately in front of the steps is a very noble lectern, or reading desk, of brass; it is moveable, and the shaft rises from a deeply-moulded circular base, resting upon lions, as in some old examples. This is a gift, not being included in the cost of the Church.

There are galleries on three sides of the Church; but, being kept behind the main pillars, and carried on separate uprights, and stopping short at some distance from the east end, they do not interfere with the general design. The organ stands on the floor under a window, at the east end of the south aisle; and behind it there is a robing room. The organ has a Gothic front; to our taste, it seems thrust on one side; and we can scarcely imagine its effect can be so powerful as it would be if in the place usually allotted to the organ, at the east end, or so thrilling as if entirely concealed from view: half hidden, half exposed, it now appears as if it were to be put in some other place, and only waiting its opportunity.

The roofs are open, stained dark oak. The pews, low, and without doors, are similarly stained and varnished.

The font is placed at the west end of the nave; it is octagonal in form, with a bowl of the full size of ancient fonts, provided with a plain lid of wood. The sides of the octagon contain the symbols of the four Evangelists; the lamb; the symbol of the holy spirit; the sacred monogram, and a cross. Round the rim of the font is this sentence, sculptured in low relief:—"Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—*John iii. 5.*

The Church is well built by Mr. Myers; the contract for the bare building being £7000. "The ornamental work, including the oak reared, on each side of the chancel to separate it from the aisles, sedilia, carved chancel seats, and the font already described, were the special gift of friends, designed by Mr. Pugin and others, and will cost between £400 and £500; besides which, there is the cost of the warming and ventilating apparatus, the gas fittings, the bell, the organ, plate, and furnishing the vestry; which will probably amount to £900 more.

"For the last of these items there yet remains a sum of £500 to be collected. The Church will accommodate 1200 persons; all the sittings will be free of rent charge, but for the exclusive use of the inhabitants of the district parish of St. Andrew, it being the wish of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mount Fallow, A.M., that the inhabitants of a town parish should be similarly circumstanced, as regards seats in their parish church, with the inhabitants of a country parish. This is, we believe, the first of the new parish churches in London built on this principle."—(*The Builder*.)

The Church was originally projected by the Dean of Chichester. The ground-landlord, the Archdeacon Berners, gave the freehold of the site, valued at about £2000, and the intermediate interests in the property were purchased by grants from the Metropolis Churches' Aid Fund, and the St. Marylebone Local Fund.

Towards the cost of erecting this building the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £600, and The Incorporated Society, £900; the rest of the money has been raised by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners of St. Marylebone, and it is hoped there will be no difficulty in obtaining the £500 still required.

The east window is to be filled with stained glass, to be designed and executed, without regard to expense, by Mr. Pugin.

## RECTORSHIP OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

For several months past, a very strong feeling has been expressed by a great number of the Parishioners of St. James, Westminster, upon the refusal of the Bishop of London to accede to their wishes, by appointing to the vacant Rectorship, the Rev. G. T. Andrewes, M.A., Clerk in Orders, who has for many years enjoyed the respect and esteem of the entire parish. A Committee has been formed to further the interests of the Rev. Gentleman, and the correspondence of the parties has been published; from which it appears that the right of presenta-

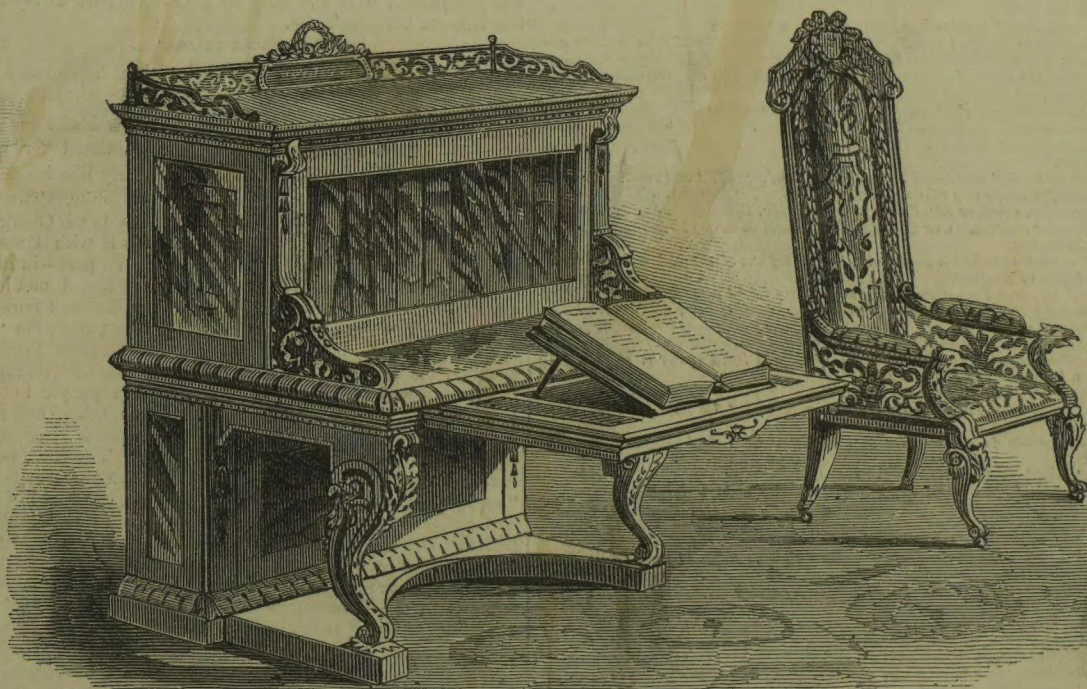
tion was not in the Bishop, but the Lord Chancellor, the Crown being entitled to every third turn. The Chancellor then finding that, under this misapprehension the offer of the Rectorship had been made to the Rev. Mr. Jackson, upon the faith of which he had relinquished another appointment, and being furnished with the highest testimonials of his character, conduct, and abilities, his Lordship felt that he was only doing an act of justice in presenting him.

The new Rector having been thus appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and not by the Bishop, and the Committee finding that they could not render any further assistance to Mr. Andrewes, began to raise a sum of money sufficient to purchase such a Testamental as would be both acceptable to him, and creditable to the subscribers; and, having obtained Mr. Andrewes's wishes with respect thereto, procured a series of books, consisting of Macklin's Bible, Boydell's Shakespeare, and Milton, elegantly bound. In addition, a handsome carved oak book-case, and chair, together with a valuable gold chronometer, and necessary appendages, have been purchased, and the address voted at a meeting has been elaborately written and illuminated upon vellum, to form a lasting record to his family of the high regard of the parishioners towards him.

To defray the expenses of these several articles, &c., the sum of £520 has been raised by the kind and voluntary contributions of 850 of the inhabitants.

We have engraved the Book-case and Chair, both of which were made by Mr Banting, of St. James's street.

Each of the volumes bears the following inscription:



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER TO THE REV. G. T. ANDREWES M.A.



PRESENTED TO  
THE REVEREND GERRARD THOMAS ANDREWES, M.A.  
CLERK IN ORDERS OF ST. JAMES'S,  
AND CHAPLAIN TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER,  
IN TESTIMONY  
OF THEIR AFFECTIONATE REGARD AND ESTEEM FOR HIS UNFEIGNED PIETY,  
HIS MANY CHRISTIAN VIRTUES,  
AND LENGTHENED GRATUITOUS SERVICES TO THE POOR INHABITANTS THEREOF,  
AND TO PERPETUATE THE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR ARDENT APPEALS  
TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON,  
TO PREFER HIM TO THE VACANT RECTORY OF THAT PARISH,  
AS WELL AS EXPRESSIVE OF THEIR DEEP REGRET THAT SUCH APPEALS WERE  
DISREGARDED BY THAT PRELATE. MDCCCXLVI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 31.—Septuagesima Sunday.  
MONDAY, Feb. 1.—Hilary Term ends.  
TUESDAY, 2.—Candlemas Day.  
WEDNESDAY, 3.—St. Blaise.  
THURSDAY, 4.—Mars rises 4h. 53. a.m.  
FRIDAY, 5.—St. Agatha's Day.  
SATURDAY, 6.—Venus sets 6h. 2m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending February 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9	M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9	M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9	M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9	M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9	M. 5.53 h. m. 3 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers who may experience any difficulty in having their copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS sent in the large envelope, to prevent injury and creasing, may observe in our advertisement page a list of Agents who have now adopted our suggestion, and send it exactly as it is sent from the Office. By this arrangement, the Paper is received perfectly clean; the costly Fine-Art Engravings are not injured; and the collection of Numbers at the expiration of every Six Months are in a condition to form the most valuable and interesting Volume ever published.

"H. E." Gloucester.—Mr. Deville has been dead some time. The second address in question is 17, Berners-street.

"A Constant Reader." Kendal, we suspect, has been imposed on.

"E." Westminster, will be replied to in next "Every Body's Column."

"C. C." Balham, is thanked for his obliging offer; but the subjects do not possess immediate interest.

"R. M. S."—The salary is about £500 per annum.

"A Reader."—For admission to the British Museum Reading Room, should apply to Sir H. Ellis, at the Museum, with the testimonial of a householder.

"T. T." North Shields.—We cannot venture an opinion upon so delicate a matter.

"S. E."—Apply, by letter, to Mr. Beale, at the Theatre.

"K. Z." Leominster.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.

"J. B. J."—Possibly, the Solicitor could not make the service immediately.

"E. E."—should apply, with proper testimonials, to the Post-Office Secretary.

"Lector." Canterbury, is thanked.

"A Constant Subscriber." Camberwell.—Servants' board-wages is 13s. per week.

"Rusticus." Staplehurst, will find a good account of the Electric Telegraph in the "Companion to the Almanac."

"J. W. S." Wakefield.—Foster's "Double Entry Elucidated" is one of the best and latest works on Book-keeping.

"Rusticus." should apply to the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.

"Ozonensis." should apply to the Secretary.

"G. T. K." and "W. B. A. E."—We have not room.

"Sarah." Fulham.—"Grounds."

"Anglicus." will find an account of Shakespeare's Birth-place, with two Engravings, in No. 237 of our Journal.

"Coy."—Address at Messrs. Longmans', 39, Paternoster-row.

"A Freeholder." had better apply to a Surveyor, or Solicitor.

"Gabriella."—The Economic Chess-board may be had, by order, of any Bookseller.

"W. B." Badminton.—Declined.

"R. L. T." Ashton.—A practical work on Pyrotechny is published by Simpkin and Marshall.

"H. W." should apply to a Shipping Agent.

"C."—We have not room for the Lines.

"A Subscriber." Brompton.—The Baron de Bode died about two months since, at his residence, St. John's Wood: he has left one son.

"J. E. B." Cheltenham.—We are not in possession of the information required.

"G. B." is thanked for the Lines; but, we have not room for them.

"G. B." Teichengham.—We do not understand the note.

"J. C." letter has been forwarded to a Coin Dealer, who will reply.

"Doubtful." Edinburgh.—The parties are reputed to be of the Society of Friends.

"E. B." Ranciffe, will be liable.

"R. H."—Dr. Dieffenbach's Work on New Zealand is sound and recent. The climate is very fine.

"E. J. W."—The Steam voyage to Italy by the packet named will occupy from 17 to 21 days. Address Southampton. The Paris and Lyons Railway is not yet completed.

"Angler."—Our "Angling Notes" were completed last Season.

"A Subscriber."—Neither of the Books in question is mentioned in the "London Catalogue" (1814 to 1846). Of the invention we had not before heard.

"Truro."—Apply to Mr. Ash, Heraldic Engraver, 22, Pantion-street, Haymarket.

"D. C. L." Liverpool.—Address Kay-street, Manchester.

"Fair Play" has not set us right.

"K. R." is thanked; but we have not room for the solution.

"Δ." Great Yarmouth.—See "Fleming and Tibbitts' French Dictionary." The translation is, "I would if I could."

"B. A. U. Y." Henley, should advertise in the Windsor Newspaper.

"G. E. C." Leicester.—The "Chemical Gazette," published on every alternate month.

"A Staffordshire Potter" should apply to Mr. W. H. Carpenter, British Museum.

"The Illustrated New Testament" will be published in a week or two.

"J. W. L."—We believe the Lyceum version of "The Battle of Life" to be that playing at Liverpool.

"E. E."—See the Notice, above.

"H. M." Lincoln.—Declined.

"G. G." Oxford.—Charades to be answered next week.

"Ela Beta," unless a Clergyman, and on his road to office, will be liable to duty.

"Inquirendo." Somerset.—The town of Bedford is well provided with Schools.

"W. R. H." Isle of Wight, is thanked; but the Sket: is too slight.

"J. B." Finch-lane; and "A. N." Gravesend.—We cannot undertake to decide Wagers.

"A Skater."—Next week.

"Obispo" should apply to a Clerical Agent: see, really, cannot undertake such inquiries.

"U. V. W." should consult the Advertisements; and address a letter to the Theatre.

"T. M. P." to obtain an Order to see the Pentonville Prison, should apply to the Under Secretary of State, or one of the Prison Inspectors.

"Supersties."—The descent of the property will, of course, depend upon the conditions of the Will.

"A Widowed Lady" is recommended to apply to a Solicitor.

"A Subscriber to the Art-Union."—The day for drawing the Prizes is duly announced; and their Exhibition takes place after the close of the Royal Academy, from which the Prize Pictures are conditionally selected by the prize-holders.

"Ploughboy."—A capital of about £500 will suffice.

"H. H." Walsall.—The "refresher" has been forwarded to the Artist.

"Πεντι-α-λινερ."—Kenilwood.—"Hoy's Games;" or, "What, illustrated by Kenny Meadows." (Bogue.) The stone of the snail is a good cement for mending china, &c.

"A Lover of Music." City.—We recommend Clinton's "School or Practical Instruction Book," published by Cramer, Beale, and Co. The author is also a first-rate teacher. Mr. Card, or Mr. Carte, Mr. Ribas, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Deffolly, are all great masters. Our Correspondent cannot do wrong by choosing either of these Professors.

"L. D."—Lord Arundel has the reputation of being one of the best cornopene private players in England.

"Vistor." Exeter.—The proverb, "The longest way round is the shortest way home," is generally used as an excuse for going out of one's direct way, when with an agreeable companion—a lady, for instance—whose society may compensate for increase of distance, or even render the longer road the shorter one.

"Petitor."—The best English translation of Eugene Sue's works is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.

"An Admirer."—The marriage is illegal.

"P. M." is thanked for the view of Queen-square; but we have not room to engrave it.

"Georgius."—We do not consider that by either form the Legacy Duty would be avoided.

"Widh." should consult a German dictionary.

"A Traveller on the Great Western Railway."—We scarcely think the suggestion practicable.

"G. R." Kirkstall, should apply to the Registrar of the District in which the parties were married.

"B. C." Exeter.—There are thirty-one club-houses in London: we cannot give the number of members.

"Is there any harm in it?" Wokerhampton.—The expense of transcribing the will depends on its length.

"A Subscriber from No. 1." Sligo.—Bourne's "Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering," 18s.

"R. A. Z." Redgrave.—Address to the Private Secretary to his Royal Highness.

"H. B."—Apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.

"J. P." Torrington.—Stephens's "Book of the Farm" is a first rate work.

"W. R." Colchester.—We have not room.

"Filius Nobilis."—We will endeavour to obtain the information.

"A Lay Minister." Nottingham, is thanked.

"An Old Subscriber" will have to pay the Income-tax on the profit accruing from the investment.

"S. B. G." near Abergavenny.—The drawing named has not reached us.

BOOKS &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.  
Furnival's Taxation Revised.—American Slavery.—Knapp's Botanical Chart.  
Music.—"My Father's Portrait." By Miss Stanley.—Song, "Oh! come now Spring is smiling."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847.

At noon, on Wednesday last, the 27th of January, a Treasury order, founded on the resolutions of the House of Commons, suspended the duty-payable on the import of foreign corn, and the trade in grain became perfectly free. To be of any effect, the suspension must continue till next harvest; and from that time the Corn Law itself will have but little more than a year to exist. The slight duty for so short a time will hardly be worth having to any interest, and it is therefore by no means improbable that we have seen the last of the system of restriction as applied to the trade in corn. The date is worth recording if only upon the probability, and for the sake of inditing a *sic transit*. Rarely has there been a more quiet demise; a stormy and "still-vexed" existence, a continual struggle for life for the last thirty years, terminated in a perfect euthanasia. The statute had given all parties so much trouble in its time, that the prevailing feeling at last was akin to satisfaction at the departure; it was looked on as a sort of happy release. Those who had been its most attached friends abandoned it in its last hours, with singular indifference; even Lord G. Bentinck moved no arrest of judgment; nay, was even a consenting party to that "suspension," from which, as from many others, rescue will come too late; life will be "quite extinct." At all events, it will never be resuscitated for very long, or to any purpose; and it is time to contemplate the state of things that will succeed it. For the present, the predictions of both parties, the opponents of the Corn-Law and its supporters, have singularly failed; the prophecies of the ruin that was to descend on the farmers, the destruction of rent-rolls, and the emigration of Dukes are all falsified. The farmers have seen no such times or prices as the present since their "golden age"—the war. Rent-rolls are as safe as ever, and Protectionist Peers breathe more freely; the Duke of Richmond, indeed, still dwells on Sir Robert Peel's "treachery," and talks of "nailing the colours to the mast," but, as the ship itself has gone down, it is difficult to see how this is to be done. The figure was worn out long ago, and now it has a touch of the ludicrous. The same cause that has made such bad seers of the Protectionists has given colour to charges of exaggeration on the part of the Free-Traders; corn is not so abundant, it is said, and bread not so cheap, as they promised. They reply that more than its share of the corn grown in the world no nation can have under any circumstances; and, provided grain is at its natural price, the object of the system is attained. But the controversy has died out, and there really seems to be a general wish to make the best of what lies before us, with a disposition on the part of the Landed Interest to allow that they have not lost so much as they had been led to expect they should. The effect of the suspension of the duty, and the declaration of the Government policy generally, has been a fall in the Irish corn markets: it is supposed that both in England and Ireland large stocks are being held back: it is likely they will now be brought out for sale; but it may be years before the potato crop recovers itself: less quantities will be sown, with less confidence in it, and more risk of failure. This will leave a great deficiency in the supply of food that must be made up in grain. Looking at home and abroad, there is no prospect of the price of corn falling to the rate called "ruinously low."

On Monday Lord John Russell laid before Parliament the measures he proposes to adopt in Ireland. The House was crowded; the speech of the Noble Lord was one of the best he ever delivered; he seemed to rise with the occasion; the tone and sentiment of his address, indeed, would have warranted the expectation of a broader and bolder policy, as there is nothing permanent in the plan except the extension of the Irish Poor-Law. The other measures respecting the loans, grants, &c., are temporary, and based on former precedents. We have alluded to the proposition more at length elsewhere.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fielden, who has taken the post vacated by Lord Ashley, brought in the Factory Bill. There was a disposition to meet it at once by a direct negative, but the general feeling of the House checked the rash and unseemly attempt. The limitation of labour is a question that must be discussed; the war of poverty and human sinews with gold and the power of steam is too unequal for a Government to stand neuter and see whole masses of population dwarfed down and enfeebled below the standard of mankind. A limitation is perfectly possible; it will but distribute production more equally over the year; practically, every mill that works short time shows the possibility of it; and exceptions in extraordinary cases may always be made. The discussion on the measure will hardly present any novel facts, but we expect to see a development of the less rigid opinion; rival capitalists may be left to fight their battles as they choose; but to say that all questions of work and labour should be left to the arrangement of the employers and the employed, is placing two systems on an equality, one of which is all weakness and dependence, the other all strength, power, and command; it is the duty of a Government to try and hold the balance between them.

On one occasion during the past week various honourable members who addressed the House fell into a train of story-telling. Lord George Bentinck began it with a tale of how Nadir Shah was accustomed to hang corn-dealers who "speculated for the rise;" urging the Premier to do likewise, or as nearly like it as the difference between English and Persian policy permits. The apologue and his application of it will hardly add to Lord George's popularity in Liverpool and Mark-lane; and, as if with the same feeling, Mr. Brown, the member for the great corn port—in his maiden speech, by-the-by—reproved the noble Lord, and met his tale by another—nay, by two, we believe; and Mr. Roebuck pursued "the humour" with two, or the parts of two more, from the "Arabian Nights." We do not remember a more pleasant Parliamentary evening. If senators would make a practice of "telling stories," in the innocent sense of the term, like the people in the above Eastern book, whose adventures cross each other, and mix up at last in a mass, like all the Belgian railroads at Malines, it would be an improvement on the present practice. The East, we may remark, is particularly rich in examples of "a vigorous policy" and "comprehensive measures." Famines, too, abound in its history; and at the present moment it might be useful to consult it. For instance, there is an account extant (written by one Marco Polo) of the policy of the great Kublai Khan, the ruler of China, in cases of famine and public disaster. It shows how little difference there is in the foundations of human society, when we find the Tartar King doing many things nine centuries ago identical with the measures of the Prime Minister of England at this day. Thus—

He sends his messengers through all his kingdoms and provinces, to know if any of his subjects have had their crops injured through bad weather, or any other disaster; and, if such injury has happened, he does not exact from them any tribute for that season or year; nay, he gives them corn out of his own stores to subsist upon, and to sow their fields.

If we substitute rent for tribute, and the landlords as the receivers instead of the Khan, the resemblance is complete, except

that the dues are withheld, not remitted. The Government purchases of corn, and the proposal just made to give seed to those who have not got it, are expedients of venerable antiquity. Again—

When there is a great abundance of grain, he causes magazines to be formed, to contain wheat, rice, millet, or barley, and care to be taken that it be not lost or spoiled; then, when a scarcity occurs, this grain is drawn forth, and sold for a third or fourth of the current price. Thus there cannot be any severe famine, for he does it through all his dominions; he bestows also great charity on many poor families in Kambalu; and, when he hears of individuals who have not food to eat, he causes grain to be given to them. Bread is not refused at the Court throughout the whole year, to any who come to beg for it; and on this account he is adored as a God by his people.

The Government has been urged over and over again to sell corn under "the current price;" but, less bold than Kublai, it has refused; for which reason Lord John Russell, if we may judge from the Irish papers, is not "adored as a God by the people." The popular worship, if there is any, is for Sir Robert Peel. Nay, among Kublai's countrymen were not wanting political economists who declaimed against alms and charity, giving nothing to anybody—on principle; the race yet exists, and also that variety of it, that sees in the misery of a nation nothing but a kind of "serve you right" retribution, and traces every great calamity to the people's "own fault." Marco thus describes them:—

It must be observed, that the Tartars, according to their original customs, when they had not yet adopted the religion of the idolators, never bestowed alms; but, when applied to by any necessitous person, repelled him with reproachful expressions, saying, "Begone with your complaints of a bad season, God has sent it to you, and, had he loved you, as he evidently loves me, you would have similarly prospered." But, since some of the wise men among the idolators, especially the bukai, have represented to his Majesty that to provide for the poor is a good work, and highly grateful to their deities, he has bestowed charity in the manner now described, so that, at his Court, none are denied food who come to ask for it.

The Tartar mode of dismissing applicants for relief, before they had been converted by "the wise men among the idolators," is a short and easy one, that has often prevailed. Pope describes them to the letter—

"God cannot love," says Blunt, with tearless eyes,  
"The wretch he starves"—and piously denies.

So similar are the subtleties of human selfishness in all countries and all times! And so little change, it may be added, has the lapse of nearly a thousand years wrought in the policies and plans by which mankind are governed; and many who read the sketch of the "famine" measures of the barbarous Tartar King will think that, perhaps, the balance of wisdom, courage, and the fitting of means to ends, is more in favour of Kublai Khan than the British Parliament.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

THE old Irish Poor-Law, now about to be extended, was little more than a mockery of a measure of relief; it was calculated for one in a hundred of the poorest population on the face of the earth, and that one per cent. must be enclosed within the walls of a work-house before the relief could be given. In the present crisis, the system has altogether broken down; the work-houses are full, indeed; but there are no means of legally relieving the numbers who cannot find place in them. The Act is, therefore, extended by Lord John Russell's measure, of which we subjoin an abstract; it is provided:

1. That the guardians of every union in Ireland shall provide for the relief of such destitute persons "as are permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect;" the relief to be given either in or out of the workhouse, as the guardians shall think fit.
2. If, from want of room in the workhouse, or "for other sufficient cause," adequate relief cannot be afforded to other destitute persons (viz. able-bodied), the Poor-Law Commissioners may require the guardians, by order, to give outdoor relief, either for a definite time or indefinitely, and may suspend or revoke the order.
3. Outdoor relief to the able-bodied shall be given in food only.
4. The Commissioners shall determine the mode of applying for, and the mode of granting relief. They shall direct the appointment of as many relieving officers and medical officers as they think fit.
5. The relieving officers may give provisional relief in cases of necessity, and all relief given out of the workhouse shall be "charged upon the poor-rates of the whole union."

THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, was a very dull day; snow was falling during the greater part of it, till the evening, when sleet began to fall, and afterwards rain; its average temperature was 33½ deg. Friday was an extremely dull day, it being foggy, and very dark and gloomy; its average temperature was 34½ degrees. Saturday was dull and cloudy, till afternoon, when the clouds became broken, and the reading of the thermometer rose to 44 deg., a point higher than it had been since Dec. 21st; its average temperature was 38 degrees. Sunday was a dull, cloudy day, with rain falling; the reading of the thermometer rose to 48 deg., being a point higher than it had been, with one exception only—viz., Dec. 21—since 1846, Nov. 27th. The average temperature of Sunday was 43 deg. Monday was a very fine day; its average temperature was 43 deg. Tuesday was a fine day: a gale of wind from the S. W. at night. The average temperature of Tuesday was 43 deg. Wednesday was a dull day, the sky being cloudy all day. About five A.M. the wind blew a gale from the S.W. The average temperature of Wednesday was 42 deg. The average temperature of the week has been 39½ deg., being nearly 9 deg. warmer than that of the preceding week.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 21, the highest reading was 35 deg., the lowest was 32 deg.	
Friday, Jan. 22	36 .....
Saturday, Jan. 23	44 .....
Sunday, Jan. 24	48 .....
Monday, Jan. 25	47½ .....
Tuesday, Jan. 26	40 .....
Wednesday, Jan. 27	49 .....

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent).—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning, in the private grounds in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took equestrian exercise, upon their Shetland ponies. The Prince Alfred and Princess Alice were taken an airing at the same time. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Royal Family. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, and attended by Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. Captain Boyle, Major-General Wemyss, and Mr. G. E. Anson, hunted this morning in the neighbourhood of Ritchings and Colnbrook, with his pack of harriers, and had two excellent runs before returning to the Castle, to luncheon with her Majesty, shortly before two o'clock. The Royal dinner-party, at the Castle, this evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Count Alexander Mensdorff, the Baroness de Speth, &c. Covers were laid for twenty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—According to present arrangements, the Queen and her Royal Consort will leave Windsor Castle, and proceed to Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 10th of next month (the anniversary of their marriage), preparatory to her Majesty's first Levee of the season, announced to take place on Friday, the 12th proximo. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will proceed to London at the same time; and it is conjectured, from the arrangements which have been made in the domestic establishment at Frogmore, that the Royal Duchess contemplates remaining a considerable time in the metropolis.

FETE AT WYNYARD PARK.—The Marchioness of Londonderry gave a splendid fete at Wynyard Park, near Stockton-on-Tees, on Monday, to a numerous assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Durham and Northumberland.

CABINET DINNER.—Viscount Morpeth gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Grosvenor-place.

LORD AND LADY BROUGHAM'S BANQUET.—Lord and Lady Brougham gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at the noble Lord's mansion in Grafton-street. The guests included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cowley, Lady Malet, Lady William Powlett, and Viscount Strangford.

PROTECTIONIST BANQUET AT THE CARLTON CLUB.—Last Saturday, after the adjournment of the House of Lords, a distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen, chiefly supporters of protectionist principles, dined together at the Carlton Club. Lord Stanley presided. About sixty were present.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.—Viscount Castlereagh has taken one of the spacious mansions in Chesham-place, adjoining the one occupied by Lord John Russell.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday the Rev. Frederick Neville, son of the Dean of Windsor, was married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to Miss Fanny Grace Blackwood, daughter of Mr. Blackwood, late of the Ordnance Office. A great many fashionable people were present. The last marriage at St. George's, and the only one since 1753, was that of Lord Falconberg with Miss Cheshyre, his Lordship's third wife, which lady he courted when a boy at Eton College.

SUPPLIES OF CORN.—There were at Galatz, on the 4th of January, 300 cargoes of corn ready for shipment, chiefly to England, and 100 more were expected from the interior by the time the navigation should be re-opened.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN FOR THE SEASON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.

Her Majesty will celebrate the seventh anniversary of her union with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the 10th of next month. The Court, according to present arrangements, will take its departure from Windsor Castle, for town, either on Saturday, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 9th proximo—the latter day being considered the most probable.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Frogmore at the same time, for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will proceed to Osborne House at the end of next month. The Court is not expected to remain at the Isle of Wight beyond ten days or a fortnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Nothing of importance took place. A brief conversation arose upon the subject of Ireland.

**THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.**—The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to know whether any answer had been received from the French Government to the last dispatch of the Secretary of State, addressed to the Marquis of Normanby; and, if so, whether it would be laid on the table. He thought it very desirable that the correspondence should come to a close, because its further continuance might be productive of serious evil.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, an answer had been received to the dispatch; but it was not shown to his noble friend (Palmerston) until yesterday. His noble friend was now in possession of a copy, and her Majesty's Government would then consider the propriety of laying it before the House. Her Majesty's Government had not the slightest intention to suppress or withdraw any article of evidence relating to these transactions.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A great many bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. IRELAND.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN asked what course would be adopted by the Government, on Monday, with respect to the bill relating to Ireland? Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not aware what hon. members intended to propose in relation to those measures, but the Government intended to proceed first with the Bill of Indemnity to the Government of Ireland, and then with the other measures relating to the distress in that country, in the regular order.

**DISTILLING FROM SUGAR BILL.**—On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Distilling from Sugar Bill, Mr. F. MACKENZIE said, he trusted as the bill was only printed this afternoon, and consequently had been in the hands of members but a few minutes, that the Government would consent to postpone it for a few days.—After a few words from Mr. HUME and other members, it was agreed that it should be read a second time without discussion. Any objection which could be urged against the measure might be done in committee.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Buck Wheat Importation Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time.

The second reading of the Customs' Duties Bill was postponed until Monday.

The House adjourned at a few minutes before six o'clock until Monday.

**THE NEW MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.**—Sir George Hamilton Seymour, the newly-appointed Minister from the British to the Portuguese Court, will proceed with his family and suite to Lisbon in her Majesty's steam-ship *Medea*. The vessel is ordered to be fitted for the reception of his Excellency on her return to Woolwich from Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday states, that in order to supply the deficiency of the last harvest, it would be necessary to import as much wheat during the present year as had been already imported up to the 31st of December last.

The documents relative to the Spanish marriages, published in London, produced an unfavourable impression in Paris as to the stability of M. Guizot's Ministry, and caused a considerable fall in the price of securities of every description on the Bourse on Wednesday.

Accounts of a disastrous nature have been received in Paris from Algiers. The French have had 130 men killed and wounded in a battle with the Ouled-Djellal tribe of Arabs. The *Moniteur Algérien* contains the details of the affair, the principal of which are as follows:—"General Herbillon quitted Betna on the 5th, and was met, at El-Ontaya, by the Commander de St. Germain. They proceeded together to the oasis of the Sahara, where the recent approach of Bou Maza had seemed to have shaken the friendly sentiments formerly expressed in favour of M. de St. Germain. They were received amicably enough by the Sidi-Khalid tribe on the 10th; but very different was the nature of their reception by that of the Ouled-Djellal, who had just received a visit from the Cherif. There were obliged to penetrate by force of arms into the oasis of the latter, and lay siege to a mosque. The battle began in the afternoon, and only ended at nightfall. It resulted in the subjection of the Ouled-Djellal. Although the particulars are not all known, the loss on both sides was considerable. We have had 30 men killed, and 100 wounded; amongst the former is comprised, unfortunately, M. Le Chef de Battalion, Bilon, of the 31st Foot, an officer of merit, young, and full of ardour, whose loss deserves to be regretted. Bou Maza took no part in this affair. He had removed with his small camp to a distance of about two days' journey to the southward."

## THE UNITED STATES.

Since the arrival of the *Zenobia*, noticed in page 66, the *Patrick Henry* has reached Liverpool, but the papers are only two days later, and they do not contain any additional news, either from the United States or Mexico.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE.

JAN. 27.

**CATUS COLLEGE.**—The following appointments have just taken place:—The Rev. John James Smith, M.A., to be tutor; and the following, assistant-tutors:—Charles Gippis Prowett, M.A. (classics); Rev. John Rustat Crowfoot, M.A. (theology and moral philosophy); Rev. Joseph Morrison Croker, M.A., and Rev. William Bonner Hopkins, M.A. (mathematics). The Rev. Alexander Thurtell M.A., of this College, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Richard Heighway Kirby, M.A., has been appointed Mathematical Master of the Royal School of St. Peter, in connexion with the Cathedral Church of York.

**THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.**—The Rev. Dr. Croly has been elected to the office of afternoon preacher at the Foundling Hospital.

**ST. PAUL'S.**—A Prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. A. R. Chauvel, M.A. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London. Mr. Chauvel was Rector of Stanmore, and Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, both which benefices became vacant by his death.

## IRELAND.

## STARVATION AND FAMINE.

The *Cork Examiner* gives a lamentable account of the state of Bantry. On the 18th instant, Coroner's inquests were held on the bodies of ten persons—six men and four women—all of whose deaths were, according to the verdicts, from starvation; in some cases accelerated by disease or cold. That paper adds:—"Famine and pestilence are sweeping away hundreds, but they have now no terrors for the poor people. Their only regret seems to be that they are not relieved from their suffering and misery by some process more speedy and less painful. Since the inquests were held, there have been not less than twenty-four deaths from starvation; and, if we can judge from appearances, before the termination of another week, the number will be incredible. As to holding any more inquests, it is mere nonsense. The number of deaths is beyond counting: nineteen out of every twenty deaths that have occurred in this parish for the last two months were caused by starvation."

The letters received in Dublin on Tuesday by the Central Relief Committee, exceeded in number and in frightful details the arrivals of any day since this body was formed. Food, food, food, is the cry from every county in Ireland, with few exceptions. From Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Monaghan, Armagh, Tyrone, and even Down, the accounts are nearly as gloomy as from the poorest of the Munster and Connaught counties.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. O'Connell made another farewell address at the Association on Monday. He said he should begin the House in ample time for the discussion on Irish affairs. He should cry out, "Food—food for the people of Ireland, or they perish." (Hear, hear.) Much had been said of the landlords. He would take care to have their conduct brought under the notice of the Legislature, and any relief sent to Ireland should be given to the people alone. His (Mr. O'Connell's) next topic related to the doings of the new Irish confederation. Mr. Meagher had published a letter in which he boldly avowed his design was to effect a separation between England and Ireland. He read a passage from it, and pronounced it high treason. If such a letter had been written by any of the traversers in the late State trial, and read against them, they would all have been found guilty of high treason, and probably hanged. (Oh, oh.) Perhaps the Government would have been satisfied with hanging him (Mr. O'Connell). Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Steele, next delivered their opinions. Mr. O'Connell rose again and said—"I am sorry to say the Repeal rent for the week is only £15 16s. 9d. (moans and groans); a subject, however, of congratulation to many who call themselves Repealers."

**THE DUBLIN CORN MARKET.**—The Dublin corn market, on Tuesday, showed a further tendency downwards, and prices of all kinds of grain receded. Wheat and oats declined 1s. per barrel; oatmeal and flour, 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Sales dull, and better supplies. The factors appear to have made up their minds for a still greater reaction. The 4lb. loaf (best quality) remained at 10d.

**REACTION IN THE CORN MARKETS.**—We are glad to find that a reaction seems to have set in against the speculators; the Royal Speech, and the tone of the leading addresses in both Houses of Parliament, having had the beneficial effect of checking the upward tendency of prices of all kinds of grain. At the market of Athlone, last Saturday, there was a perfect panic among the farmers, wheat having fallen no less than 5s., and oats 2s. per barrel, under last week's quotations. Even at this reduction, owing to the abundant supplies, and the vast quantities offered for sale, it was rather difficult to obtain purchasers. A fall, though not on so extensive a scale, took place at the Limerick market on the same day. In Belfast, the previous activity of the grain markets yielded to a

general dampness, and prices receded. The *Westmeath Independent* tells a much more flattering tale—that the markets there were largely supplied with every kind of grain; inasmuch that, from the "vast quantity offered for sale, it was rather difficult to find purchasers."

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—A few days ago, as Mr. Wayland, pay-clerk of the Board of Works, was proceeding on a car, accompanied by two policemen, towards Turin, near Dundrum, they were attacked by six armed men with their faces blackened. The villains fired and shot dead one of the policemen, who sat beside Mr. Wayland. They then rushed at the car to get the money Mr. W. had to pay the men at work on the roads, when a fight ensued, and, after a desperate struggle, the robbers relinquished their designs and made off.

**RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.**—The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says:—"A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, planted, in a hot bed, about three months since, a quantity of sound potatoes, of the quarry kind, and, on examining the produce yesterday, which, by the forced growth, had far advanced to maturity, he found them black and diseased."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A strange and fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on Monday. The express train from Exeter to London, due at Paddington at half-past four o'clock, was proceeding past Southall at its usual speed, and had progressed about fifty yards beyond that station, when "the tire," or band of iron and steel which surrounds the ring of the right driving wheel, and which is about an inch and a half in thickness, twenty-three feet in circumference, and five inches in breadth, suddenly gave way, and, breaking into pieces, was hurled with inconceivable velocity in different directions. It so happened, that at the very moment this occurred on the up-line of rails, the four o'clock down train was approaching within 100 or 120 yards of the Southall station at a diminished speed of about eight miles an hour, preparatory to stopping there. An immense fragment of the broken tire from the right hand driving wheel of the express engine, at least seven feet in length, and weighing about 240 lbs., having been hurled into the air for a distance of fifty or sixty yards, descended upon the second-class carriage of the approaching train next to the engine and tender. The violence of its fall was greatly augmented by the speed at which the four o'clock train was at the moment proceeding. It cut through the top of the carriage on which it fell with the precision of a knife, bisecting it by the longitudinal direction which it took, and smashing in its course the first three compartments of the carriage. The foremost of these compartments is that in which the conductor's box is situated; but fortunately he was not there. In the second compartment there were about six passengers, and here the descent of so enormous a mass of iron told with most tragical effect. Tearing its way through the roof of the carriage, the momentum adding to its destructiveness, it fell upon two men, named Henry Bishop and Henry Halt, and instantaneously killed them. Halt's head was laid completely open, from the temple downwards, and his brains scattered about the carriage. Bishop's injuries appear to have been received at the back of his head, which has been completely smashed in.

The two dead men were acquaintances, and they were both cattle-dealers, Bishop residing at Cowley, and Halt at Colnbrook. Not the least singular part of this melancholy event is, that the deceased men were returning from an appeal held the same day before the Assistant-Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, and in which Halt was acquitted from a charge of cruelty to animals, brought against him for carrying two calves from Croydon to Smithfield-market with their heads hanging from the tailboard of the cart. Bishop was about twenty years of age, and unmarried, but Halt, who was about thirty-eight, has left a widow. They were seated opposite to each other, and about the centre of the carriage, when the accident happened. A brother of Halt's, who sat by his side, was slightly injured by the fall of the piece of iron, and a Mrs. Ibbotson, wife of a paper-maker, at Pogle-mills, near Colnbrook, was also much shaken and hurt. Several other passengers in the down-train were sufferers by the accident, but their injuries were slight. Nearly at the same moment at which the disastrous occurrence above narrated took place, the engine of the down train ran against another fragment of the broken "tire," from the driving wheel of the express engine, and was thrown off the rails. Its progress was delayed some time in consequence.

While these misfortunes were befalling the down-train, the express train, after a slight detention at Hanwell, to ascertain the amount of injury which it had sustained by the accident, proceeded on its way to town. It was then discovered that Mrs. Mountjoy Martin, who happened to be one of the passengers, had suffered a severe contusion from a piece of the broken tire, which, entering the side of her carriage, struck her violently on the hip, and threw her from her seat with great force. Dr. Locock was immediately sent for, and, under his direction, Mrs. Martin was removed to her own residence, and we are glad to hear that her injuries, though very severe, are not considered dangerous.

The engine which drove the express train, and the broken tire of which caused this most singular accident, is called the Queen. It was built in February, 1846, and was considered one of the best locomotives in the possession of the Company.

An inquest was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Red Lion, Southall, before Mr. Wakley. The bodies of Bishop and Halt were identified. The evidence chiefly related to the construction of the "tire," and no facts of importance, in addition to the above narrative were elicited. The inquest was adjourned till Monday.

**SUICIDE OF THE HON. H. E. ADDINGTON.**—On Wednesday week the Hon. Henry Estcourt Addington, son of Lord Sidmouth, committed suicide at his father's residence at Albury, near Guildford. It appears that the unfortunate young man (whose age is only twenty-four years) had, for some time past, been labouring under mental aberration, his malady being considered to be the result of a fever caught in the island of Corfu, while on military service. On the 9th instant, by the recommendation of his medical attendants, he was placed under the surveillance of a keeper, who was in the house at the time the melancholy event occurred. The Coroner for West Surrey (J. C. Woods, Esq.), has held an inquest on the body, at the Drummond Arms, Albury. From the evidence of George Collins, the keeper referred to, it appeared that on the morning in question, while shaving the deceased, he urgently solicited him to let him take the razor and shave himself, which of course was refused. Some time afterwards deceased proceeded to his bed-room, the keeper watching him in, but not following him. Entering, however, shortly afterwards, he saw deceased suspended to the bedstead by a black silk neckerchief. Notwithstanding prompt assistance, deceased never rallied. The jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

**THE LATE POISONING CASES IN ESSEX.**—On Saturday, the prosecution of Mr. Thomas Newport, a respectable farmer at Clavering, at the direction of Sir G. Grey, the Secretary of State, charged with being accessory to the recent poisoning of children in that and the adjoining village of Maundon, was proceeded with at the gaol of Clavering, before the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke and Mr. Birc Wolfe, magistrates for the Saffron Walden district of the county. The result of the evidence was the determination of the magistrates to commit the prisoner for trial.

**ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.**—Early on Wednesday morning a dreadful fire broke out in the spacious premises belonging to Mr. Challenger, on the east side of Mason-street, Liverpool, which destroyed buildings and other property to a very considerable amount. It seems to have originated in a wooden shed used by Mr. Challenger as a place of temporary deposit for flour; but, as in most cases of the kind, the cause of its origin is involved in impenetrable mystery. From the wooden shed the flames were carried across a yard to Mr. Challenger's stable, which was burned down. The fire next communicated with Mr. Challenger's large warehouse, which was used partly as a flour store, and partly as a block manufactory. This fine building was entirely gutted. The property consumed in this building was to a very great amount. Three of the rooms were fully stored with flour, and the other rooms contained a large stock of blocks and steam machinery, the whole of which have been either wholly destroyed or rendered utterly useless. The fire next communicated with a fine warehouse belonging to Mr. Thomas Booth, the corn-merchant; and this warehouse also, together with the whole of its contents, has likewise been destroyed. A second warehouse belonging to Mr. Booth, and a large warehouse, belonging to Messrs. Lodge and Pritchard, on the east side of Hurst-street, both took fire; but, owing to the exertions of the firemen, they were only partially damaged. A small dwelling-house, adjoining Mr. Challenger's warehouse, was also on fire for a short time, and its preservation is entirely owing to the efforts of the firemen. No correct estimate can as yet be formed of the value of the property destroyed, but doubtless it will amount to several thousand pounds.

**CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A CORN DEALER AT BIRMINGHAM.**—A corn dealer, named Gomm, extensively engaged in the business in Birmingham, and respectably connected, is now in custody in that town on a charge of obtaining between £3,000 and £4,000 on false pretences. Gomm was chiefly employed by millers as a commission-agent for the purchase of grain chiefly at the Stratford-upon-Avon, Worcester, and other markets in the Midland counties, and from the information which has at present transpired, it appears that he purchased grain on several occasions in the names of well-known houses, and that he sold the lots so purchased to other parties not mentioned to the original sellers; the monies received on this account he appropriated to his own purposes. The prisoner was to have undergone an examination before the magistrates at Birmingham on Tuesday, but on the application of his attorney a remand was granted. Proceedings have been instituted with the view to declaring Gomm a bankrupt; obstacles have, however, presented themselves in the way of carrying out the proceedings; in the meantime parties in a position to do so have sold up his available effects, so that in all probability but little will be left for the remaining creditors.

**EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER.**—On Wednesday, at the Borough Court, Manchester, a cotton broker, named Thomas Smith, who was also intrusted (as servant to Mr. Alderman Shuttleworth) with the management of an extensive commission agency to Messrs. Strutt, of Derby, was brought up on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner absconded about two months ago, and it was then stated that an examination of his accounts disclosed defalcations to the amount of more than £10,000. He was apprehended on Monday, in Manchester, having come to the Bankruptcy Court, to surrender as a bankrupt, and get the protection of the Court. The examination, on Wednesday, did not disclose the extent of his embezzlements. It was proved that he had received a cheque from Messrs. Simon and Co., merchants, on the 29th of May last, for £320 14s., in payment of an account to Messrs. Strutt and Co.; and another cheque, for £358, from Messrs. Potter, Stell, and Co., merchants, on the 26th of June, on account of the same firm. The first of these cheques was upon the bank of Messrs. Jones Lloyd and Co., and the other upon the Union Bank of Manchester, and both were proved to have been cashed about the time of payment, but neither of the sums had been accounted for. The prisoner was remanded till next Wednesday, in order that other cases might be taken against him.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCILMEN.**—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, to take into special consideration a proposal of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, the object of which was to extend the franchise in the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen. Mr. Alderman Humphrey submitted a notice to that effect, which was met by an amendment from Mr. Hughes Hughes—"that a Committee of the whole Court be appointed to consider the expediency of directing the Remembrancer to bring a bill into Parliament for the purpose stated by Alderman Humphrey." The amendment was negatived, and, ultimately, Alderman Humphrey's motion—with additions suggested by Alderman Thompson—that the bill be prepared by the Remembrancer, under the direction of seven Aldermen, was adopted.

**REDUCTION OF BEER, SPIRITS, AND BREAD.**—On Monday morning a great number of the licensed victuallers in London displayed the following bill in their windows—"Beer and spirits at the original prices; thanks to Lord John Russell." They are now charging 3d. and 3½d. per pot over the counter, and 4d. and 4½d. in the house. Most of the bakers at the west-end of the metropolis made a reduction of a halfpenny and a penny in the price of the four-pound loaf.

**WARD OF FARRINGTON WITHOUT.**—On Monday, a special wardnote was held at the Old Bailey, for the purpose of electing Common Councilmen for the ward of Farringdon Without, the previous election having been declared void. The result of the proceedings, however, was that all the parties who had been at first returned were again elected, without opposition.

**REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.**—C. Lushington, Esq., has issued a circular to the electors of Westminster, announcing himself as a candidate at the next election. Mr. Leader does not intend again to offer himself.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, was 1225—an amount, we regret to say, considerably above the usual winter average, in which the deaths stand as 1068. This unusual mortality appears chiefly attributable to the prevalence of affections of the lungs and respiratory organs. During the same period of time 1334 births were registered in the metropolitan districts, being an excess over the mortality of 109.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD ELLIOTT.**—The above gallant flag officer expired on Sunday, at Alcombe, near Minehead, Somerset, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

**DEATH OF LIETT-COL. FREKE.**—We regret to state that Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy Evans Freke (Grenadier Guards), next brother to Lord Carbery, died, at Rome, on the 15th instant.

**DEATH OF AN ADMIRAL.**—Admiral D'Arcy Preston, Deputy-Lieutenant of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, died on the 21st instant, at Asklam Bryan, in the North Riding of the above county, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

**DEATH OF COMMANDER HAMOND.**—Commander Graham Eden William Hamond, of the *Medea* steam sloop, died at Woolwich, second son of Vice Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., died a few days ago. He was only thirty-three years of age.—Commander Thomas Henry Mason has been appointed to succeed the late Commander Hamond in the command of the *Medea*.

## WRECK OF THE "SIRIUS" STEAMER.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell.—BYRON.

The brave barque comes on its foaming path,  
It flies on the wings of steam;  
Slight careth the crew for Ocean's wrath,  
Or Winter's lurid gleam.  
For the bold *Sirius* was the first  
To cross the Atlantic wide;  
When from both hemispheres outburst  
A shout of joy and pride.

Now, on its native billow drives  
The *Sirius* proud and high,  
With cargo rich and many lives  
Trusted to sea and sky.  
More trusted to the Captain's skill  
And bravery of the crew,  
Which never failed, beneath God's will,  
To dare the Ocean blue.

Cheerily from Dublin's syren bay  
The *Sirius* wing'd her flight,  
Coasting the civic bow'rs of Bray  
And Wicklow's harbour-height.  
Now Wexford's hills—now Waterford's,  
Loom o'er the raging sea,  
And hopes are bright that the barque  
Shall enter the limpid Lea.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed this lamentable loss of life and property; and, by aid of our artist, Mr. James Mahony, who has visited the scene of the wreck, we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed interesting sketches; to which we append some additional particulars.

It appears that, by Monday morning's tide, the vessel was literally smashed fragments, and not a vestige of her framework, hull, rigging, or spars, remained together. The only object discernible on the rock where she went to pieces, was the boiler and part of the engine, which had as yet resisted the lashing of the waves. There was, however, melancholy evidence to point out the unfortunate locality of the wreck, in the vast quantity of broken timber, floating casks, bales, &c., about the shore under a range of high cliffs, a little to the westward of the village of Ballycotton.

On approaching the spot, the scene was one in which the picturesque was in no small degree blended with the mournful; and the wild grandeur of the scenery came into sad contrast with the shattered fragments of a once noble ship. Groups of peasants, principally females, were engaged in removing everything which the adventurous fishermen and others could collect on the rock where the vessel was wrecked, and carrying them up the hills, where each had a little depot or heap in charge of some one. It is right, however, to state that what they principally had to-day, were pieces of timber, and the contents of some bales of cotton goods which were dashed on the rocks, and did not appear of much value. The efforts which the men near the wreck made to collect everything they could were most desperate. They each had a long pole, with a crooked pike, something resembling a pitchfork, and, armed with this, they ventured on the extreme point of the reef, where the surf was beating heavily. By such means, when they passed whatever they got to those on the mainland under the cliff, it was then carried up by the women, who scrambled along precipices that would appear almost inaccessible. Several boats were also lying to about the remnant of the ill-fated ship, and they picked up some casks, though at a risk that few would like to encounter.

On a promontory adjoining, which commanded a fine view of the place (says the *Cork Southern Special Reporter*), I observed Mr. James Mahony, the artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, busily engaged in making sketches; and, having been favoured with a view of them, I can testify to their extraordinary fidelity."

Along the side of the cliff there were large parties of ladies, &c., who came in cars from Cloyne, Midleton, Aghada, and all parts of the surrounding neighbourhood to see the wreck.

The report then states the published outline of the catastrophe to be, in the main, correct; and adds—"The ship made a fair passage from Dublin, with about twenty cabin and fifty deck passengers. I believe there never was known on this coast so disastrous a shipwreck in such calm weather. A dense fog certainly prevailed; and, presuming the reckoning to have been regularly kept, the Tuscar, Conebeg, and Hook Lights discerned, it must have been known that they were then somewhere off that iron-bound coast, to approach which was certain destruction. I have heard surprise expressed that in such circumstances a wide offing was not kept; but, at all events, with no stress of weather, and merely the impediment of a fog—a most serious one, no doubt—it is melancholy to think that such a vast sacrifice of human life and property has taken place, and that a noble vessel should be found dashed to pieces in a place where she had no business, in her ordinary course, approaching to."

On Sunday, the magistrates assembled, viz.—Mr. Knarabro, R.M.; Mr. John, of Youghal; Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, Mr. Hickson, and Mr. Hanning, held an investigation at the Coast Guard buildings. The witnesses examined by the Magistrates were Eugene Donegan, Samuel Regan, William Hickey, and Captain Archey Cameron, all passengers on board. From their depositions we collect these circumstances of the wreck. About four o'clock in the morning, the vessel struck on a rock, it is believed, at Ballycotton, that is, to the west of where she afterwards struck and became a wreck; but on this point there are conflicting statements, several persons asserting confidently that Mr. Burns, the mate, gave the order at first struck that she subsequently went to pieces. Mr. Burns, the mate, gave the order, "starboard, reverse, stop her;" the engines were reversed, but it would appear she was not put sufficiently back, and, in about fifteen minutes, she again struck on the rocks—the pumps were then set to work, but by this time the water had rushed in so rapidly as to put out the fires in the engine-room; and no hope remained for the affrighted passengers, but the chance of getting on shore. To this the energies of all were instantly directed. When one boat was ready to be lowered, a crowd of deck passengers rushed into the 1st Royals, five policemen, and private of the 67th Regiment, a corporal of the 1st Royals, five policemen, three sailors, returning after having been wrecked in a timber-ship, named the *Idea*, the wife and child of Donegan (a coach-maker, native of Cork), and two or three other passengers, not known. Some awkwardness occurred in launching the first boat; but, however that may be, she was hardly clear of the ship's side when she went down, with all on board. A woman and child were also washed overboard by a sea.

The scene at this moment can hardly be described. Some were rushing into the cabin, and endeavouring to save their luggage; others knelt on deck, praying aloud; and more, in the agony of despair, were preparing to throw themselves into the sea. At this critical moment Captain Archey Cameron got into one of the ship's boats, with a seaman, and, after a terrific struggle in the surf,



and having sunk more than once, he, with the aid of Providence, succeeded in making fast a rope on the rocks. With this aid, and by means of the life-buoy, about twenty of the passengers were slung ashore; and, very soon after, the Coast Guard boat was at hand, under the command of Mr. Coghlan, the chief officer, and in her and the ship's boat, and a boat belonging to the harbour, all were safely landed.

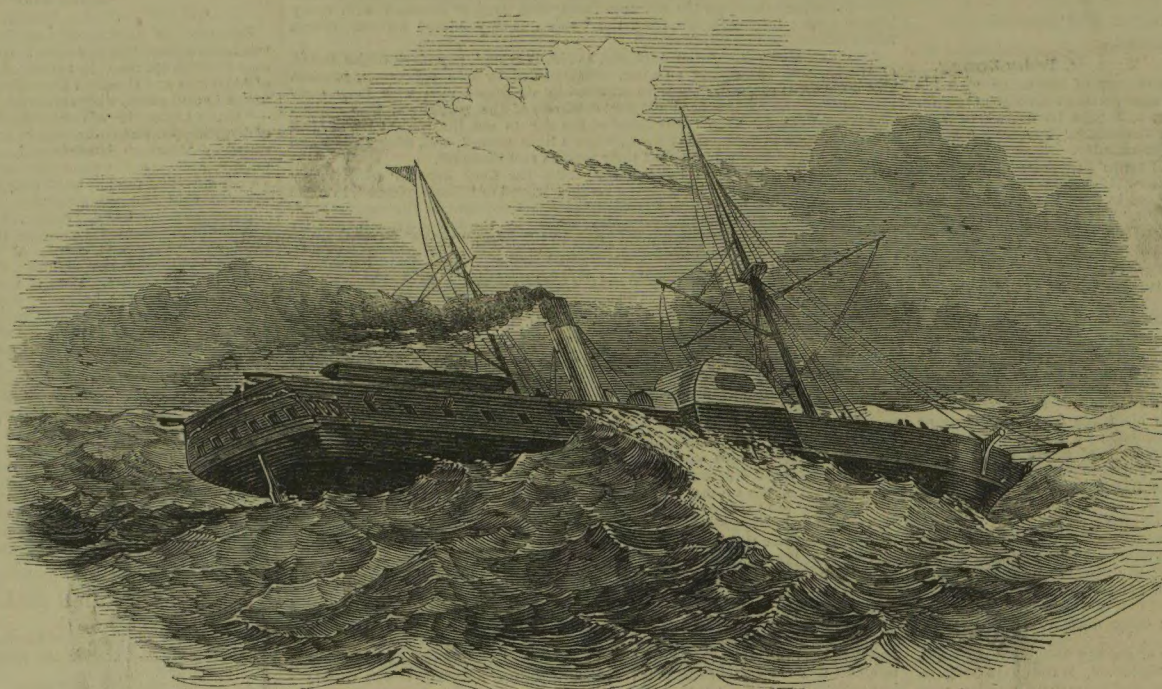
Among the cabin passengers were the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, of Milltown, Kerry; Captain Gaynor, Buttevant; Mr. Collis, of Fitzgibbon and Co.'s; and Mr. Torpy, of Cannock and White's. These gentlemen, together with the Rev. Mr. Hewson, Protestant rector of the parish, lent their personal exertions for several hours, in a most noble manner, to save and assist the helpless passengers. About nine o'clock, they began to make their way across the cliff towards the village; and, as no conveyances were to be had, all had to walk into Cloyne, a distance of about five miles. Several poor creatures, however, remained, in the hope of recovering their clothes, they having neither money nor food. They were most generously looked after by the Rev. Mr. Hewson, and a subscription was raised for them, by which cars were hired, and they were sent into Cork in a very miserable plight.

The account then details the disgraceful plunder of the wreck; and relates the distressing loss of a corporal of the 18th Royal Irish, who fell down a cliff about 120 feet high; he could not be got up, for want of a lantern and ropes, and on the rising of the tide he was drowned.

It is stated that one of the passengers

(a Limerick man), returning from the West Indies, lost £2000 in his portmanteau, and a lady £1500. There are several others who have lost property to a large amount. The country people were making away with everything they could lay hands on, until the arrival of W. Knaresborough, Esq., S.M., with military and police from Middleton, the coast guards not being sufficient to protect the wreck from the immense mob assembled.

"This wreck presents another lamentable example of the consequence of not compelling the owners of packets to provide their vessels with boats of a size and build to live in a heavy sea, and stow safely a large number of persons. As usual, the best boat of the *Sirius* was launched only to be swamped, and 15 or 20 lives were lost. As the boat was overcrowded by 15 or 20 passengers, we infer what the size must have been, and how unfit for the exigency. One of Captain G. Smith's paddle-box boats would have received 40 or 50 people without danger. The boats which packets ordinarily carry are worse than useless. It would be far better for the safety of passengers that they had none. In this instance of the *Sirius* the lives were lost through the boat. Had there been no bad boat to trust to, all would have been saved. Packets should either be provided with good boats, such as the paddle-box boat, with flat floor and wide beam, and ample stowage, or they should have none, to serve only as a false reliance and a snare. A thimble, for a reservoir of water, would be as good a safeguard against fire, as a common ship's boat is in a thronged packet against the dangers of shipwreck."—*Examiner*



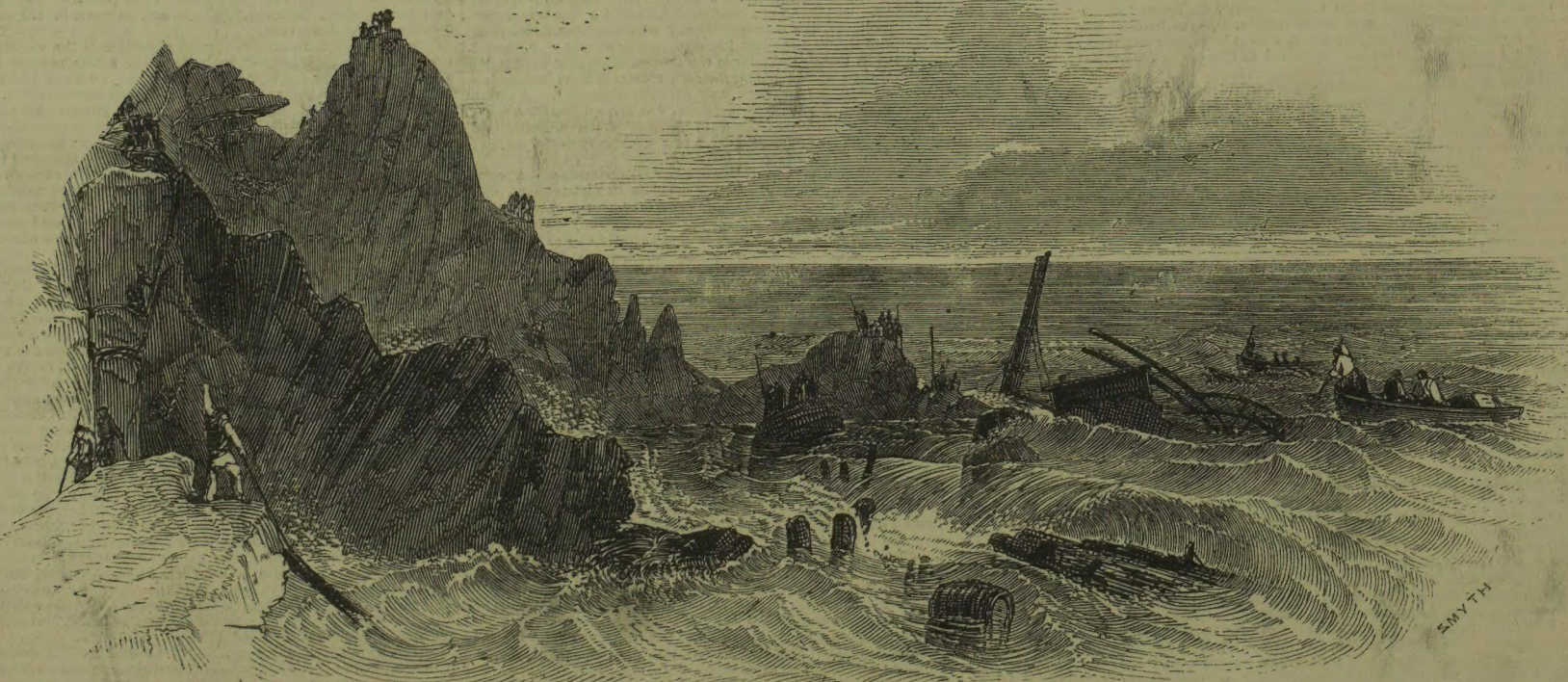
THE "SIRIUS" STEAMER



THE "SIRIUS," AS LEFT BY THE TIDE.



CLEARING THE WRECK.



SCENE OF THE WRECK.

NEWSPAPER



LONDON



## W I N D S O R C A S T L E .

## PRIVATE STATE APARTMENTS.

## THE GRAND CORRIDOR.

We resume our illustrations with a View of the Grand Corridor, the position of which in Wyatville's plan has been generally noticed in No. 232 of our Journal.

It is described in the article in the *Penny Cyclopædia* as answering a two-fold purpose; since, besides being what its name imports, it serves also as an in-door promenade and lounge, and is richly stored with pictures and other works of art: but, still, it looks expressly intended for what it is—a Corridor so adorned—rather than a Gallery made use of as a Corridor. On the south, the Corridor communicates, through intermediate lobbies, with the private rooms appropriated to visitors, which form distinct suites of three or four rooms each, with private staircases. On the east side, from the Victoria Tower inclusive to midway between the Clarence and Chester Towers, are the Royal Private Apartments, to which succeed the Private State Rooms: one of these is

## THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM.

A highly-enriched apartment, very spacious, and principally lighted by a noble bay window. The ceiling is elaborately embellished with gold on a pink-white ground; the walls are hung with rich green satin, striped, and the couches and other furniture are of the same costly material, in gold framework. Around the room are ranged dwarf book-cases, heavily gilt; and upon the slabs are placed bronzes, of exquisite design. A splendid chandelier hangs just within the bay; upon the walls are a few choice portraits, and mirrors of stately dimensions. This is, altogether, a superbly-appointed room.

It may conduce to the convenience of our readers, if we add here the Regulations for viewing the (Public) State Apartments, as issued by authority, a few days since:—

The State Apartments in Windsor Castle continue to be open gratuitously to the public, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Moon, print-seller, 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, 96, Strand. They are available for one week from the day they are issued.

Residents and visitors at Windsor, who have not had an opportunity of obtaining them in London, may obtain the tickets on application (between one and three o'clock, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, for admission between two and

four o'clock; and between twelve and two o'clock, from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, for admission between one and three

o'clock) to Mr. John Roberts, the inspector in the Lord Chamberlain's department, at his office in the Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle. But these tickets will be available for the day only on which they shall be applied for.

The hours of admission to the State apartments are from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three.

The tickets are not transferable, and it is contrary to Her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them, be made to any person whatever.

Guide Books may be obtained in London for 1d. each, from the parties who issue the tickets for the State apartments, and for the same sum from the Queen's tradesmen in Windsor where these notices appear

## MUSIC.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

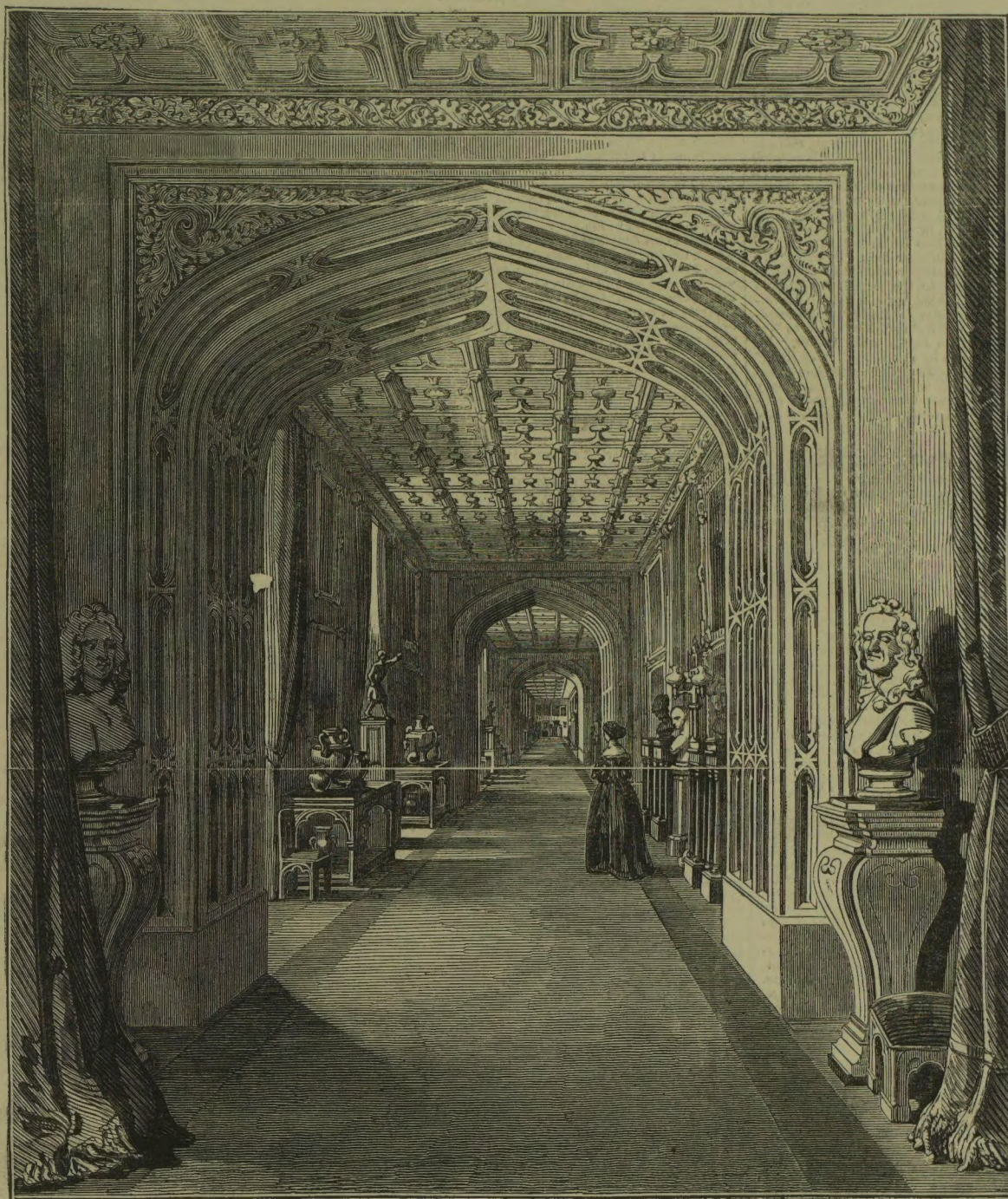
On Monday night, Mr. Dando commenced, at Crosby Hall, his annual series of Quartet Concerts, which well merit the patronage bestowed on them by the City amateurs. He was aided by Mr. Gattie, as second violin; Mr. W. Thomas, as tenor; and Mr. Lucas, as Violoncello—Sterndale Bennett taking the pianoforte; Mr. Clinton the flute; and Miss Dolby being the vocalist.

On Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, Haydn's "Creation" was performed for the second and last time this season, with Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips, as the leading vocalists. The next Concert will be on the 18th of February, when Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" will be executed, with a selection. As the authorities no longer permit orchestral performances at St. Paul's, at the Annual Festival for the Sons of the Clergy, the "Te Deum" can only be heard with effect from the Sacred Harmonic Society. Spohr has been engaged to conduct his works during the present season; but the coming of Mendelssohn to direct his "Elijah," according to a letter of his agent in London, is not yet certain.

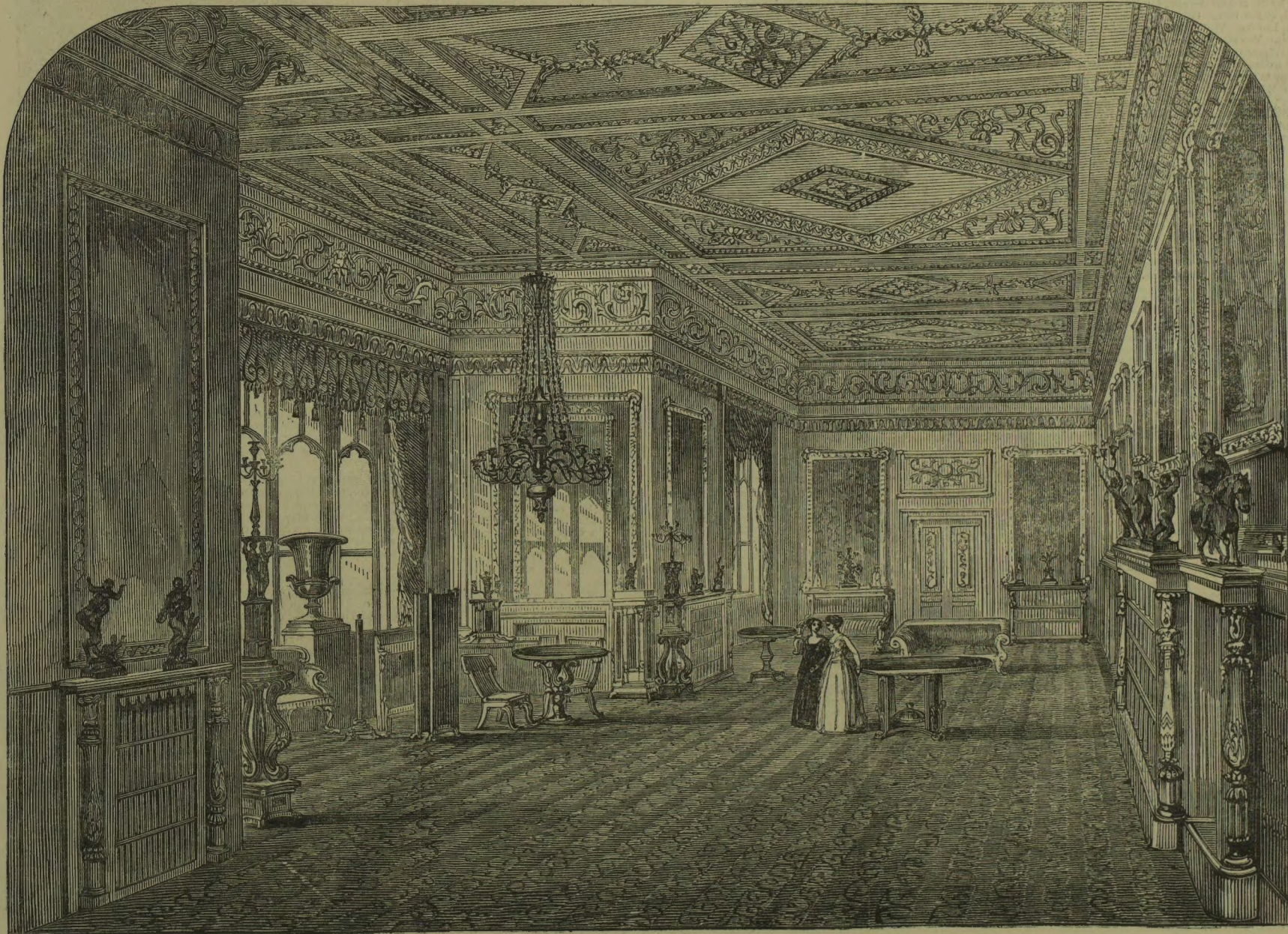
On Tuesday evening, Mr. Wilson generously gave his "Songs of the Highlands," at the Princess' Concert Room, in aid of the distressed Highlanders. There was a good attendance; and Mr. Wilson was much cheered and encored in several songs—Mr. Land officiating with ability as pianoforte accompanist.

The Melodists' Club had their first meeting for the season at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, Madame Dulcken commenced her agreeable *Soirées Musicales* at her own residence, in Harley-street. The accomplished pianiste performed a Gigue, by Handel, in F Sharp Minor; and a *Pièce pour le Clavecin*, in A, of Scarlatti; Hummel's Posthumous Grand Concerto, with orchestral accompaniments; Beethoven's Sonata in F, for violin and piano—the gem of the selection—with M. Sainton; and in one of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartets. Madame Dulcken's just perception of the recondite beauties of the above composers, and her fine execution, secured for her the warmest plaudits from an intelligent auditory. The scheme opened with Onslow's Quintet in A



THE GRAND CORRIDOR.



THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM.



Minor, Op. 34, for two violins (Willy and Goffrie), tenor (Mr. Hill), violoncello (Mr. Lucas), and contre-basso (Mr. Howell)—admirably executed by these clever artists. Mr. Benedict was the Conductor; and Miss Rainforth and Mr. Manvers the vocalists. The next concert will be on Wednesday week (Feb. 10.) The general arrangements of these soirées are of the highest order; and, given in an elegant drawing-room, all the *agrémens* of a private party are experienced, with the hearing of first-rate works by the great masters.

The fourth of the fifth series of Sacred Concerts, given at Crosby Hall, under the able direction of Miss Mounsey, took place on Wednesday. These Musical Entertainments are the "Ancient Concerts of the East," and as wise men are found in that quarter, they are always treated in the judiciously-arranged programmes with such a selection as the most fastidious taste must admire. The organ playing of Miss Mounsey, in a Fugue by Adams, and an Andante by Mozart was deservedly applauded. The scheme opened with Dr. Boyce's anthem, "I have surely built thee a house," a splendid specimen of Cathedral music. Miss Steel then sang "The Voyager's Invocation," No. 2 of a set of six songs, by Preyer, a modern German composer. After Hasse's "Let the Storm of Desolation," from the "Fall of Jericho," sung by Mr. Machin, Miss Steele and Mr. Lockey gave Galliard's Morning Hymn. Miss Cubitt was encored in Handel's song from "The Redemption," "Lord remember me." A Quatuor, by Haydn, Kalliwoda's air, "The Star of Hope," sung by Mr. Lockey; a Duo by Pergolese, "O, sing praises;" Mendelssohn's Chorus, "Truth;" Handel's air from "Joseph," "Ye departed hours," sung by Miss Steele; and Handel's Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus," "Sing unto God," completed the first part. In the second, Mr. Machin gave an air by Schicht, from "Judas Iscariot," "What pang is this?" impressively; the Ancient Trinity Hymn was encored; as also Mr. Lockey, by his excellent style of singing of Haydn's air, "In native worth;" and Miss Cubitt in Weber's Cantata, "See Nature." Miss Steele sang an air by Abbé Vogler, "Ye Nations;" and Miss Cubitt and Mr. Machin a duo by Otto Nicolai, "All Hail!" Mendelssohn's Chorus, "Light," and a Chorus from Handel's Fourth Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," concluded this admirable Concert. Every piece is sung with English words by Mr. Bartholomew, to whom we would suggest the expediency of giving notes to explain the sources from which the new compositions are derived.

#### DEBUT OF MR. TRAVERS, AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

We can at last congratulate the public on the advent of a tenor whose qualities will enable him to take the highest position as a dramatic singer. Mr. Travers is an instance of what study and perseverance may effect. He is a native of Liverpool, the son of Mr. Thomas Romer—for Travers is a professional name; he is a cousin of Miss Romer, the vocalist, and was brought up as an artist; but, having displayed a fine quality of voice, he was induced to study under Mr. Frank Romer, the composer. He made his first appearance on the stage at Southampton, and then went to Covent Garden Theatre, his opening character being *Irene*, in "Semiramide." It is certain that his success was so moderate that it might be called almost a failure; it was evident that he had been prematurely brought out. Mr. Travers then went to Italy, and, after a year's study under the best masters at Milan, he sang at several theatres with perfect success; and it is not two months since he was offered a three years' engagement at the Scala, an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held. Being resolved, however, to try his fortune in London, Mr. Bunn immediately offered him an engagement; and, on Thursday night, his powers were put to the test in the arduous part of *Ferdinand*, in Donizetti's beautiful opera of "The Favorite." Mr. Travers, although there were indications of a very promising nature in the early acts, did not really create a sensation until the close of the third, when he was called before the curtain; but, during the fourth act, his extraordinary capabilities were manifested beyond a doubt, and the curtain fell after one of the most brilliant triumphs we have ever witnessed. Mr. Travers is what the Italians call a *tenore robusto*, or what we should designate a "strong tenor." His organ is, from the chest, pure and liquid in quality—even in its register; but, in the upper notes, beyond the G, somewhat harsh and strained. When, however, he used the falsetto, in the cavatina "Welcome once more the tranquil cloister," it was evident that he had trusted too much to his chest voice, and that it will be requisite for him to employ the head notes from time to time. By so doing he will avoid the muscular contraction which is palpable beyond his F, and which caused his intonation to be somewhat flat. Mr. Travers articulates in a more clear and distinct manner than any singer now on our stage. In this essential quality he resembles Duprez or our own Braham. His style is admirable, and in parts requiring strong declamatory powers, the new tenor will be invaluable. He is handsome in person and graceful in action, with perhaps a little tendency to the Italian exaggeration, but the fault is on the right side. Better to be too energetic than too tame. Altogether, Mr. Travers is far superior to any other tenor on the English stage, for he has voice, feeling, and the right school. Miss Romer was the *Leonora*, and, despite of little hoarseness, she is the best we have heard in the part, not excepting Madame Stoltz, when we heard this opera in 1840, the first night of its performance at the Académie Royale, in Paris. Borroni's *Balthazar* was superbly sung—his lower notes are remarkable for their depth and quality. We can award no praise to the other artists. Nothing could be more disagreeable than Stretton's *staccato* in the cantabile music assigned to the King—nothing more abominable than Mr. Horncastle and Miss Colett, in the subordinate parts. The orchestra was coarse and loud; and Schira, albeit palms-taking, seemed to have no notion of sustaining the singers. The choruses proved that there had been hurry in the revival; but on the second representation the opera will, no doubt, be better done; and Miss Romer and Travers ought to draw great houses, if excellent acting and singing from English artists are not to be neglected. The scenery by Grieve is alone worth seeing. The house was very well attended.

Mr. Wallace's new opera was read in the Green-room on Thursday, by Mr. Bunn, and will be produced in a few days.

#### MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The new Opera, in three acts—libretto by MM. Scribe and Gustave Vaez; music by M. Boisselot—called "Ne touchez pas à la Reine," has been quite successful, at the Royal Opera Comique. The principal parts were sustained by Mlle. Lavoye, Mlle. Mercier, Audran (tenor), Herman-Léon, and Riquier (basses). The plot turns on the salute given by a cavalier to a Queen of Spain, in the time of the Moors, after he had saved her life; for which kiss he is sentenced to death, and is only saved through the gratitude of her Majesty, who consents to marry her subject. Mlle. Moisson, who undertook Madame Stoltz's part in Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce," failed completely. A new ballet, called "La Taitenne," was to be produced on the return of Carlotta Grisi from Rome. Duprez was about to leave for Germany, to sing at Berlin, &c., in the Teutonic language. At the first Conservatoire Concert, Habenech, to the great joy of the subscribers, resumed his post as Conductor. Haydn's 52nd Symphony, Beethoven's Overture to "Der Freyschutz," a chorus from Mendelssohn's "Paul," Beethoven's Violin Concerto, executed by M. Alard, Hummel's "Offertoire," and Jomelli's "Agnus Dei," constituted the programme.

Madame Persiani's benefit at the Parisian Théâtre Italien was a great triumph or the Diva. She played *Rosina* in Rossini's "Il Barbiere," and her marvellous execution of "Una Voce," and of the singing lesson in the second act, electrified the house. It is recorded of this unrivalled executant in *tours de force*, that she never sang the same *roulades* twice in the lesson, but always varied them on every performance. Her daring ascent to E flat in *altissimo*, in perfect tune, caused the orchestra to rise *en masse* to applaud. Ronconi's *Figaro*, Mario's *Count Almaviva*, and Lablache's *Bartolo*, were admirable, as may be conceived. Grisi, at the eighth performance of Verdi's "Due Foscari," was called before the curtain, and had a plentiful shower of bouquets. Mario and Coletti are very fine in this opera.

Viardot Garcia, in Berlin, had been gaining fresh laurels in the German version of "Otello" as *Desdemona*. Madame Pleyel created a *furor* lately at Ghent, by her pianoforte execution. Dreyshock, the pianist, was giving concerts in Leipzig; and Liszt in Hungary. Madame Schuman, the pianiste, known as Clara Wieck, has been delighting the amateurs in Vienna.

Mr. G. Budd has been unanimously elected honorary librarian of the Philharmonic Society, in place of Mr. Calkin, deceased.

Mr. Henry Phillips gives his Entertainment on Monday next, at the Sussex Hall.

On Friday next, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, will be the first performance of the Amateur Musical Society. The orchestra is expected to amount to upwards of ninety players, of whom the following are Professors:—Messrs. H. Blagrove, H. Hill, Krentzer, W. Blagrove, violins; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Hutton, violoncello; Casolani, contra-basso; Mr. Clinton, flute; Messrs. Nicholson and Horton, oboes; Messrs. Boose and Baderly, clarionets; Mr. C. Keating, bassoon; Messrs. C. Hooper and Rae, horns; Mr. T. Harper, trumpet; Mr. B. Healy, trombone; and Messrs. Goodwin and Seymour, drums. Mr. Balfe is the Conductor. Mr. Lucas has announced his series of "Musical Evenings," at his residence, in Berners-street, to commence Feb. 25.

**SHUTTINGS FOR THE DIVIDENDS.**—The whole of the National Debt department of the Bank of England has been completely re-organised by Mr. W. Ray Smeed. Not only are the accounts now kept with great accuracy, but the calculations of interest and deductions for Income-tax are generally printed on the warrants, and the period of closing the different stocks, for the purpose of making out the dividends, is shortened eight days. In the event of any great money pressure or political excitement, this would be found of great importance to the public.

**THE SCARCITY OF FOOD.**—The *Times* says:—"We are informed that the following document has received the approbation, if not of the highest personage of the realm, at least of a large number of the highest-ranks in our nobility. A similar voluntary undertaking was very generally adopted, under the patronage of Royalty, during the dearth which prevailed at the beginning of the present century:—We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with the distress which prevails among a great number of our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland, from the want of necessary subsistence, and observing that the prices of food are rising, think it our duty to pledge ourselves to reduce in our families, as far as may be practicable, the consumption of bread and flour, and we invite the co-operation of all those who may concur with us in our estimate of the present emergency."

**THE ANDOVER UNION.**—It will be seen, from our Parliamentary Report, that the Government does not intend to take any step with respect to the Report of the Committee of last session on the Andover Union; but the Poor Law Commission it to be remodelled. An interesting epitome of the proceedings of that Committee has been published in the form of a pamphlet, in which the leading points embraced in the Andover inquiry are well put forth; and by means of which the public will be able to form an accurate judgment of the injustice practised towards the late Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Parker and Mr. Day.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### LYCEUM.

"The Wigwam" is the name of a capital farce, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, produced at this theatre on Monday evening. Being full of telling situations, and very smart dialogue, it was unequivocally successful. A notion of the fun that arises in the course of the action may be guessed from the plot. *Erasmus Lobscouse* (Mr. F. Matthews), a respectable Bloomsbury grocer, having been driven nearly mad by his wife's temper, has run away, and travelled to America, where he falls in with the tribe of "Kutahuck Indians," and by a little tact comes to be, in time, the father of his tribe, under the name of *Fondlesquare*, adopting their dress and manners. He has brought up a native girl, *Cora* (Miss Mary Keeley) who is known as the "The Agile Deer's Foot." The tribe of Indians agree that she must marry; and *Ningo*, ("The Monkey's Uncle,") (Mr. Oxberry), a low comedy Redskin, if such there be, is a suitor for her hand. At this juncture of affairs, *Puffy Plumptre*, Esq. (Mr. Keeley), a young gentleman in independent circumstances, is taken by the tribe, as he is wandering about the woods near Montreal, with his rifle. He encounters *Fondlesquare*, and whilst he is stating that he has come to America in the hopes of finding the erratic *Erasmus Lobscouse* (being engaged to his daughter, *Julia* (Miss Arden), discovers, by various slips of the other's tongue, that he has met his man. The young Indian girl, *Cora*, however, looks kindly on the white stranger, to the great disgust of "the Monkey's Uncle," who is always going to scalp everybody through the piece; and a match is got up between them, *Plumptre* being invested, by the other Indians, with the apparel and name of the "White Buffalo." All these plans are, however, upset by the discovery of *Mrs. Lobscouse* (Miss Foster), her daughter, and *Owley*, the maid (Miss Turner), in the forest, by the Indians. This leads to another discovery of the real *Erasmus*, by his deserted wife, just as the party are going to be immolated. But now a fresh position arises. The Indians will not let any of the male pale-faces leave them, having once taken up the manners of their tribe; and they are all in dreadful distress, when they are relieved by the opportune approach of some British troops. *Erasmus* makes friends with his wife, who promises to reform her temper: *Plumptre* is reconciled to his sweetheart, *Julia*, who is beginning to get very jealous of the Indian girl, and sneers at her costume; and *Cora* herself retires very gracefully from the party in the wigwam. She does not, however, marry "The Monkey's Uncle."

It was very admirably played, the measures of the different performers having evidently been carefully taken, and the laughter of the audience was unceasing. Miss Keeley had a very pretty song to sing, composed by Mr. A. Lee—"The Wild Free Wind"—which she sang so well that it elicited a loud encore. Mr. Keeley was not, as might have been imagined from his usual run of characters, a poltroon, but a very cool hand indeed in the most trying circumstances; and Mr. F. Matthews and Mr. Oxberry were each uncommonly comical. The mysterious humbug of the former, and the screaming jealousy and indignation of the latter, at his rejected addresses, were alike provocative of the loudest laughter. A well managed "tag," in which Mr. Keeley and his daughter had a share, was warmly laid hold of by the audience, and the curtain fell amidst very loud applause. The piece will have a long run.

On Thursday evening, another new piece was brought forward, being an adaptation by Mr. A. Wigan, of "Le Capitaine et le Voleur," a drama which has obtained considerable success in Paris, aided by the talents of M. Arnal and Madame Doche, in the principal characters. Mr. Wigan has long been identified with the Lyceum theatre, as a very ingenious performer in characteristic parts, and an author of no mean tact. The present piece will not detract from his reputation, as he has cleverly adapted the situations to English incidents. The scene of "£500 Reward," as the new drama is called, being transferred to the *locale* and times of the renowned Dick Turpin—that is to say, the reign of George the Second.

The interest of the piece, the plot of which is too intricate for detail, hangs on the fortunes of *Valentine Honeyball* (Mr. Wigan), who is induced by a rival, (in order that he may be shipped off to America) to personify Dick Turpin, for whom a reward of £500 is offered. Innocent of the real profession of Dick Turpin, being deceived by an ingenious equivocate, he consults; which eventually entails upon him a series of perplexities, perils, and shifts, highly amusing and productive of much comical situation; which end, however, in his being united to the lady of his love *Amelia* (Miss Villars), to the overthrow of the intriguing rival *Captain Whiffle* (Mr. Butler).

The drama was entirely successful. Miss Villars played with her usual good taste, and looked exceedingly well in a becoming costume. Mr. Wigan was in high spirits. Mr. Meadows was exceedingly funny as the feeble-minded Mayor; and Mr. Luey, in the part of the highwayman-loving butler, having still an interest in "the road," gave us an excellent delineation of the cunning family servant. The applause was unqualified at the conclusion; and Mr. Wigan, upon being called for, announced the piece for repetition every evening.

##### PRINCESS.

Another adaptation of the above piece, under the name of "The King of the Brigands," was produced here on the same evening. We shall notice it fully in our next.

##### HAYMARKET.

During the past week "The Invisible Prince" has been attracting crowded audiences, preceded by the comedies of "Money" and "London Assurance." Her Majesty commanded the performance of the latter piece, with the burlesque, a few evenings since.

On next Thursday Mr. Bourcicault's new comedy will be represented, the title, as we have already stated, being "The School for Scheming." The principal characters have been confided to Messrs. Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Howe, and Selby, whom the author will introduce to a Haymarket audience, having approved of the peculiar talent of this gentleman in the delineation of the *role*, which is of considerable importance. Mesdames Glover, Humby, Fortescue, Julia Bennett, Yarnold, Reynolds, Buckingham, and Stanley, compose the fair battalion enlisted. We understand that two very effective and prominent characters, designed for Mrs. W. Clifford and Miss P. Horton, have been cut out of the piece by the author, the length of the work demanding curtailment, and the above characters being episodic. The last production of the author was "Old Heads and Young Hearts." According to the report of the *couilles*, all the performers are highly satisfied with their parts—rare instance of histrionic unanimity. A prologue will be delivered by Miss Julia Bennett in character.

##### FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening, M. Lemaître appeared in the three-act comic drama, entitled "Le Barbier du Roi d'Aragon." It was the first representation of this piece in London; and, if the unanimous, though silently-expressed, opinion of the audience be a hint to the manager, it will be the last. The selection which Mr. Mitchell makes from the *répertoire* of his actors, is in general so very judicious, it is almost a pity that the stars should exact the performance of pet parts, in preference to taking the tone of the public taste from one so eminently well-acquainted with it, as the lessee of the St. James's Theatre has always proved himself to be. If we mistake not, a version of this piece was produced two or three years ago at the Haymarket, when Mr. Wallack sustained the part of the Barber.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CORN IN THE COUNTRY.**—A letter from Liverpool of Tuesday says:—"The speculators begin to find the ground slipping from under them, and to-day the corn market here has been 'all sell and no buy.' Flour has been freely offered at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per barrel reduction, but the dealers have fought shy of the article even at the proffered fall. Our import from America continues very great; one ship, the *Rappahannock*, has to-day brought ten thousand barrels of flour, the largest quantity ever imported into Europe in one vessel. In addition to this she has brought fifteen hundred barrels of Indian meal and other provisions. Another ship, the *Republic*, has brought eight thousand barrels of flour and eight thousand bushels of wheat; another, the *Cornelia*, has four thousand five hundred barrels of flour; and another, the *Empire*, has five thousand barrels of flour and fourteen thousand bushels of wheat. The quantity of Indian corn poured in to-day is immense, and altogether the importations continue very great. It is natural to expect that the speculators should be staggered." In the eastern counties, as elsewhere, the proposal of the Ministerial measures has had the effect of reducing the high price of corn in the various markets. Barley has been the most seriously affected. In Chelmsford market the fall in this article was at least 5s. per quarter on the prices obtained the previous week, and even at the decline but "w sales could be effected. The nominal fall in wheat was 2s., but the quantity brought to market, and the little business done, gave indications of a much heavier depreciation. At Colchester the effect was similar, and also at Stowmarket, Stortford, and other markets in Suffolk and Herts, held since the measures were fully explained in Parliament. It is a little singular that in nearly all these markets there was a rise of 3s. or 4s. per quarter in oats.

**REPRESENTATION OF BATH.**—The committee for supporting Lord Ashley have resolved to accept his Lordship's conditions, that he shall be returned free of all expense, and subscriptions have been commenced for raising a fund for that purpose.

**ELECTION FOR SALISBURY.**—W. J. Chaplin, Esq., the chairman of the South Western Railway Company, was on Monday elected for the city of Salisbury, without opposition, in the room of Ambrose Hussey, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Chaplin was proposed by Mr. Richard Ketley, and the seconder was Mr. W. Fawcett.

**FOOD RIOTS IN CORNWALL.**—On Wednesday (last week) there was some rioting at St. Austell. A body of labourers from the china clay works in the neighbourhood, proceeded, to the number of about 150 in a body, through the streets, with the avowed intention of stopping the shipping of corn at a port called Pontewan, about two miles distant. Whether they bent their steps, and, of course, temporarily effected their purpose, as their numbers gradually increased until they mustered between 200 and 300; the vessels then warped off into the middle of the pool, to prevent their getting on board. Mr. Tremayne, of Heligais, an active magistrate, who was holding a court in the vicinity, was sent for. He addressed the throng, pointing out, in the kindest manner, the delusion under which they laboured, in imagining that such a proceeding as they had that day adopted could prevent the exportation of corn, or alter the prices. Having sent to the adjoining stations, he assembled a body of coast-guard men, in order to maintain quiet as the darkness came on, and also assisted by another magistrate, swore in twenty special constables. Fortunately their assistance was little required, as most of the assemblage separated as night approached, without doing any injury.

#### OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

##### BLACK MONDAY.

So I am now. Is it the chaise I hear?  
"Tears again, Teddy, is that like a man?"  
Well, Bessy love, I know there's nought to fear,  
Look! tumbling o'er the cake comes little Fan,  
Up! and a kiss; for this you tripp'd and ran.  
Now good bye Bessy. Oh! the age between  
With those rude fellows who play catch who can.  
Tom fears me, loves not, Ned is full thirteen,  
So proud and —, that remains yet to be seen.

Good bye Mamma! "Remember." Yes I will,  
"Learning achiev'd, you said, sets me afloat  
On the world wave." But 'tis a bitter pill,  
You never knew the day-dotted task by rote:  
Sister is school'd while mimicking your note  
In a sweet song, and from your real she threads  
Her needle. Has the man sent my new coat?  
I hope 'tis like a man's, as much as Ned's.  
Well, if I'm late, they'll think us lay-a-beds.

Good bye! Oh yes the money's in my purse,  
And that is safe, fees too for man and maid:  
They're both good souls, she favours our old nurse.  
I mean to buy the best bat ever play'd,  
And three-a-shilling rides o' the farmer's jade.  
Tell father I am writing for the nag:  
You know his promise, 'mind him what he said.  
My running hand shall win. I mean to tag;  
My pony shall race Ned's and beat that brag.

Good bye Ma, Bessy, Fan! Sue call the chaise.  
Take care of Fan, her doll's clothes make complete,  
This shilling's for its shoes (don't say who pays?)  
Five months! Think of it. "Best not think; but meet  
This long term's further end with a new treat."  
You're right Sue. Shall I run again to Ma?  
I'll blow a kiss as the chaise clears the street.  
Sure, here comes Ned in coach with his papa.  
Drive on the chaise. Keep on a-head. Hurrah! G. B.

##### ECONOMY OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

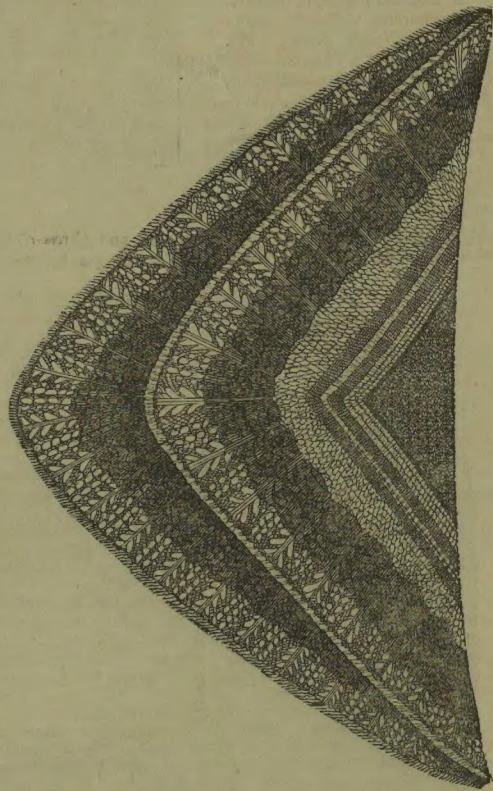
I am using the best wheaten bread with flour unmix'd from the mill, at about eight-pence the four pound loaf: rather less than that price. My bread is made and baked at home, and four pounds of flour gives bread weighing, after it is baked, five pounds and a half. In the four pound loaf there is always, at least, one pound of water. When flour is at a low rate this water-tillage pays the baker for his trouble; when flour is at an average rate it yields him a large profit; when above medium rate it robs the poor. Water which paid him one-penny-halfpenny the pint or pound four months ago has not now risen in market value to threepence or twopence-halfpenny. We bake at home, having learned the fashion in America. Our cook here is an adept in culinary preparations, but knew nothing of bread-making: she learned it of her mistress in two lessons. Where there is not a convenient oven (we use the iron oven in the range) a Dutch-oven of tin will answer the purpose, taking care to have heat thrown on the bot m: for this purpose a shelving bottom, catching the heat of the range, and reflecting it up to the baking-shelf, is very effective. Boiled bread (yeast dumplings) is not to be despised. In the Southern States of the Union they always eat, at breakfast and tea, "biscuit;" that is, pie-crust, with little butter only in its composition, and beaten with the rolling-pin in making.

##### TOOTH POWDER.

Finely-powdered charcoal (calcined bread or sugar) forms an excellent tooth-powder; it cleanses the mouth both mechanically and chemically; but, as it is dusty, or not easily miscible with water when alone, it may, on this account, be mixed with an equal weight of prepared chalk, and, if agreeable, be scented with a few drops of oil of cloves.—*Griffin's Chemical Recreations, new edition.*

##### KNITTING RECIPE BOOK.

A very useful little manual has just appeared, entitled "The Royal Shetland Shawl, Lace Collar, Brighton Slipper, and China Purse, Receipt Book;" by Mrs. J. B. Gore; and will, doubtless, prove an acceptable novelty to our lady-readers. It contains concise Receipts for the several articles indicated in the title-page, accompanied by well-executed illustrations. One of the latter we subjoin; the Receipt being mostly too technical for quotation. The Receipt for the China Purse is as follows:—



"Cast on in plain knitting thirty stitches; knit thirty rows, which is sufficient for the purse. You must be careful, in knitting, not to turn the ribbon, as it will spoil the design of the purse. When finished, join it up neatly, and trim it with gold or silver ornaments."

##### PURE AFFECTION.

Mr. James, in his admirable novel of "The King's Highway," has the following passage, beautifully describing the intense interest taken by one of the characters of the story in the fate of an almost friendless boy:—

"All natural affections sweeten and purify the human heart. Like everything else given us immediately from God, their natural tendency is to wage war against all that is evil within us; and every single thought of amendment and improvement, every regret for the past, every hope for the future, was connected with the thought of the beautiful boy he had left behind him at the inn; and, elevated by his love for a being in the bright purity of youth, he thought of him and his situation again and again; and, often as he did so, the intensity of his own feelings made him murmur forth half audible words, all relating to the boy, or to the person he was then about to seek, for the purpose of interesting him in the poor youth's fate."

##### INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES FOR DANCERS.

If muslin be dipped into a strong solution of boracic acid, and dried, it is rendered incombustible, that is to say, it will not burn with flame. Some time since, an eminent female dancer in London met with a horrible death, in consequence of her dress taking fire from the foot-lights on the stage: such accidents could be prevented by passing the dresses, after being washed, through a strong solution of any salt containing a fusible acid. The substances that would answer best are boracic acid and phosphate of ammonia. The preparation could, perhaps, be conveniently applied in the starching of the dresses. Fabrics so prepared, when dried, have no appearance of particular preparation. When brought into contact with fire, they are charred and destroyed, but do not burst into flame.—*Griffin's Chemical Recreations, new edition.*

##### THE MALT-TAX.

Mr. H. Ayres, in a pamphlet on "the Repeal of the Malt-tax," calculates that, from a quarter of malt, a labouring man could brew six barrels of wholesome table-beer, which would cost him about 2½d. a gallon, without the duty on malt; and, with it, would cost nearly 4d. per gallon.

##### COALS AND GAS.

In a paper read before a late meeting of the Statistical Society, by Mr. Fletcher, it is stated that, during the winter months, 890 tons of coals are used, on the average, per day, by the metropolitan gas companies, for the manufacture of gas; and, that, on the 21st of December, when the day is shortest, seven million cubic feet of gas are consumed in London and the suburbs.



EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Tabriz and Bagazid announce that the plague has broken out in those cities. It is feared it may spread to Trebizond, and as the quarantine is there very irregularly observed, people at Constantinople were beginning to feel some alarm lest it should again, after so long an absence, reach the latter city.

Private letters from Singapore announce the fact that a British naval officer has been despatched to take formal possession of Labuan; and as it was judged expedient that the Government Agent, Mr. Brooke, should be present at the hoisting of the flag, Captain Mundy was directed to call for him at Sarawak, on his way up the coast. By this time, therefore, we have doubtless established our first settlement in the Indian Archipelago.

The *Journal du Havre* announces the arrival in that port of 35,000 barrels of flour by eight vessels from the United States. This, it says, forms part of 100,000 barrels that have been shipped in the United States for France.

The raising of the discount of the banks of France and England has been severely felt in Frankfurt, public securities and railway shares having fallen considerably in consequence. The news that the Belgian bank has raised its discount to 6 per cent. has added to the general discouragement. This is but momentary, as money is abundant, and bills are discounted at 3½ per cent.

The celebrated artist, Sigmund Frank, a painter on glass, died recently at Munich, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born at Nürnberg, and made himself famous by his indefatigable researches on the art of the ancient method of glass-painting, which was almost lost to the present generation.

The widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, whose melancholy death in a duel with his brother-in-law, Lieut. Munro, in 1843, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, was married on the 8th inst., at the chapel of the British Embassy, in Florence, to Alfred A. Shaw, Esq., of the 2nd Madras Infantry.

A Paris paper states that the criminal prisons of La Force and the Conciergerie are at present peopled with almost as many nobility as the Faubourg St. Germain. On the 15th of the present month those prisons contained 28 gentlemen, 11 Knights of the Legion of Honour, seven Barons, six Viscounts, five Counts, and two Marquisses.

An inhabitant of La Gangerie de Quipérie, department of Maine-et-Loire, (France,) whilst digging, a few days ago, in a field belonging to him, turned up a vase containing 457 gold coins, worth, in mere weight as gold, 10,225*l.* They are all Roman coins of various reigns.

Lord Howden is appointed Minister from England to the Court of Rio Janeiro, to succeed Mr. Hamilton, who retires from ill-health, after many years of diplomatic services in different parts of the world.

A large parcel of American onions and gourds has been received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and are intended for the use of the poorer classes as a substitute for potatoes. The "gourds" are merely sent as samples to test their use in this country. They are extensively consumed abroad for soups and puddings, and if their use is appreciated here, they will become an economical and nutritious substitute for the potato and other common vegetables.

From a private letter from Genoa, dated 18th Jan., we extract the following passage:—"Our Government has just issued a decree by which Lombardy Maize will now be subject to a heavy export duty, which is about equal to a prohibition."

A salutary blow has been struck at duelling in Mississippi, by a case of enforcement of a law of the State, which requires that the survivor shall be responsible for the debts of the man he kills in a duel.

It is generally supposed in Germany that Arch-Duke Stephen of Austria, son of the deceased Palatine of Hungary, will be elected to the dignity vacant by his father's death, although two other candidates will be proposed, Count Szechenyi and Count Teleky, the latter a Protestant.

We learn from a private letter, dated Naples 15th Jan., that the excitement amongst the populace, at the high price of bread and macaroni was immense. The King had been stopped more than once. It was hardly possible to keep the exportation open much longer.

Considerable sensation has been created at Rome, in consequence of the Pope having himself preached a sermon on the 13th inst., on the occasion of the Festival of Kings. The custom is for the preacher, when the Pope enters the church, to leave the pulpit and go and receive the orders of the Holy Father. Pius IX. inquired of Father Ventura at what part of his sermon he had arrived! At the second, replied the Monk. Very well, father, rejoined the Pope, I will finish your task, give me your insignia of preacher. The Pope put them on, and then ascended the pulpit, to the great amazement of the crowd. As the sermon proceeded, tears were in every eye, but it was towards the end of the sermon that the general feeling was excited to the utmost pitch, when the Holy Father, turning to the Holy Sacrament, implored the blessing of Heaven on his subjects.

A letter from Rimini of the 10th, says that disturbances have taken place in various parts of the Pontifical dominions, owing also to the scarcity of food, but that they have subsided on the promulgation of a decree prohibiting the exportation of grain and flour. Disturbances, arising from the same cause, have also occurred in Tuscany, but they are stated to have been vigorously checked, whilst the Grand Duke has maintained the free exportation of grain.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 15th publishes an account of the repulse of an attack upon the Russian fortress of Golovin in the Caucasus. The enemy is said to have retired after sustaining a loss of fifty men. The Russians state their loss at four killed and twelve wounded. The Emperor, as a proof of his satisfaction at the brilliant defence of the garrison, has promoted some of the officers, and granted decorations to some of the privates.

Letters have been received from Tahiti, dated Aug. 6th. Everything was tranquil; the natives have not made any attempts to obstruct the works for the fortifications in the valley of Punaia.

The Empress of Russia, according to accounts from St. Petersburg, has derived so much benefit from her sojourn at Palermo last winter, that her Majesty's health is quite re-established.

A vessel, arrived in the West India Docks from Hamburg (the first arrival from that port for several weeks past), has brought the immense quantity of 77,610 rape cakes, and also 16,820 linseed cakes, for cattle-feeding purposes.

The Electric Telegraph from Peterborough to Stamford was completed on Tuesday last; thus opening, for the first time, telegraphic communication between London and the borders of Lincolnshire.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, was appointed second member of Council at that Presidency.

We regret to learn that Mr. Standish, M.P. for Wigan, is dangerously ill, and that very slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 19th instant, states that it is there rumoured that his Holiness the Pope is about to address an encyclical letter, calling on all the faithful in Europe to come to the assistance of Ireland.

Medical men employing the agency of ether to effect surgical operations without pain, should be reminded that the vapour constantly given forth by this body is highly inflammable, and if brought into contact with flame while being inhaled, will be productive of very dangerous effects to the patient.

The appointment of Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Flint South, caused by severe indisposition, has just been conferred on Mr. James Paget, the warden of the Collegiate Establishment in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Queen and Prince Albert have respectively given £20, and the Queen Dowager £10, towards establishing Public Baths and Washhouses for the poor at Liverpool.

The disease has appeared in potatoes which have been recently grown by artificial heat. The first intimation of the disease was last year received in the same manner, and at an early period. The re-appearance of this disastrous visitation must make certain, what is now sufficiently probable, that the suspension of the Corn-Laws will be converted into a permanent measure, and free trade in grain finally and fully established.

A meeting of agricultural and other labourers took place at Bicester on Tuesday night. About 200 labourers were present. A number of them, and some labourers' wives, addressed the company, which consisted of about 400 persons. It appears from the statements of the poor creatures that 9*s.* per week is the highest wages that any of them receive, and that some able-bodied men are working for 4*s.* per week. Wages are advanced but in few instances, and provisions are 25 per cent. higher. This, added to the severe weather, has sadly increased the privations of agricultural labourers.

The quantity of corn and flour imported into France between the 1st and 15th Jan., was 250,000 hect. The quantity remaining in store on the 15th was 200,000 hect. Between the 15th and 20th, there arrived in Marseilles from the ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, 250,000 hect.

The National Club, which was first formed after the passing of the Maynooth Endowment Bill, as a rallying point for the Protestant party, have taken the houses, No. 2 and 3, Old Palace-yard, between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which will open as a club-house in the course of a few days.

The line between Gravesend and Rochester is to be re-opened in the course of the ensuing month. A junction has been formed near the Gravesend terminus to connect the London and Gravesend branch of the South Eastern, in the course of formation.

The Duke of Richmond has presented the munificent donation of £500 towards the contemplated restoration of Chichester Cathedral.

The Bank of Ireland raised the rate of discount on Irish bills to 5*½*, and on English 4*½*.

The books at Lloyd's unfortunately show the loss of a great number of vessels on the west coast of Ireland in the late gales, the majority of them being grain loaded, inward bound.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. P."—Your Problems have been examined with due care, and appear to be free from errors; but there is a great want of point in them. End-games, full of sparkle, three or four moves deep only, are the sort of thing we like.

"Greenhorn."—Your suggestion of numbering the Chess-board has been adopted, with frequent modifications, for the last hundred years.

"Harry Hotspur."—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"C. A. H."—In Problem No. 155, if Black, at his second move, play K P two, White takes it with his Rook, making him at once.

"G. H."—R. S. C.—Received, and shall be looked to.

"C. P."—The solution you require is—1. B to Q B sq.; 2. K to Kt sq.; 3. R to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th (double ch.). Black's moves are all forced.

"J. W."—Problem No. 155 cannot be solved in three moves, if Black play the best defence. In your laughable attempt, he is made to play the worst.

"Pion."—It is evident that you do not comprehend the principle of Chess Problems. When the stipulation is that White effects mate in a given number of moves, it is to be understood that he will checkmate in that number, against the very best possible defence. So, in our solution of Problem 155, we give to Black the best moves, and the result is, mate is prolonged, according to the conditions, to four moves. As to its being done in three, if Black make suicidal moves, that is simply absurd. A Problem which can be solved, against the best play, in not less than fifty moves, may be solvable in one move, if the adverse side play badly. Your solution in four moves is a blunder: Black may play his K P two squares at his second move, and where, then, is your mate in two more moves?

"Juvenis."—They shall be examined, but you must give us time: we are overwhelmed with communications of the sort.

"J. T. F."—Pray do not attempt the construction of Problems again till you are conversant with the moves of the pieces.

"Cheshire."—The Anniversary Dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club is to come off on the 5th of February. You must apply for Tickets to the Honorary Secretary, George Sprackley, Esq., Liverpool.

"Civis."—The piece we term a Bishop, the French call the "Fou," its original name among the Persians and Arabs was "Fil," or "Phil," an Elephant; and this, with the prefix of the article al, has given us the various names, such as alfil, arfil, alfers, alphinus, alfin, alphy, by which it is mentioned in the old Spanish, Italian, French, and English writers.

"T. N. G."—There is a quarto of fifty parchment leaves, beautifully illuminated, in the British Museum, entitled, "Liber Moralis de ludo Seacoor. Jacobus de Cesulis." (Harlin. MSS. 1275.) Cessolis is said to be the earliest writer on Chess, and this MS. supposed to have been written about the year 1200.

Solutions by "Junction," "H. P.," "Hotspur," "Carlo Foliero," "Sopraccitta," "Avalonensis," "Pio," "A. H.," "G. A. H.," "Shave," "A. Rugbeian," "Oar," "T. C. O.," "S. S. H.," "T. R.," "Bridgnorth," "R. K. S.," and "W.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 157.

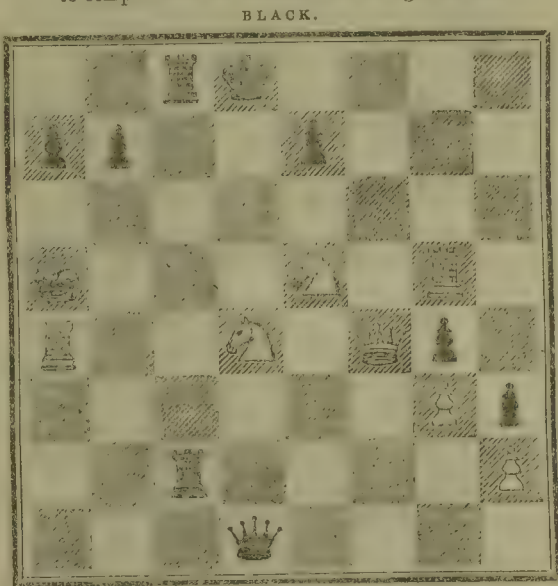
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	3. Kt to Q B 7th (ch) Q takes Kt	
2. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R	4. B to K R 5th	

And play as Black can he must be mated next move.

PROBLEM, No. 158.

By M. BREDE.

The conditions of this beautiful Problem are, that White engages to compel Black to stalemate him in eight moves.



CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME BETWEEN TWO OF THE BEST PLAYERS OF THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. G. Hammond)	BLACK (Dr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. G. Hammond)	BLACK (Dr. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. P takes P (in passing)	Q takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. Q to her Kt 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. K R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
4. Q B P one	Q to K 2nd (a)	15. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
5. Q P two	P takes P	16. Q B to Q 2nd (c)	K B to Q 3rd
6. Castles	Q Kt to K 4th	17. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
7. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	18. B to Q Kt 4th	Q B P one
8. K B P two	P takes P (dis ch)	19. Q to Q sq	Q to her B 2nd
9. K to R sq	Q to K 2nd	20. B takes P (ch)	And Black surrenders.
10. Q Kt takes P	Q B P one		
11. K P one (b)	Q P two		

(a) Not nearly so good as K Kt to B 3rd.

(b) White has now a capital developed game, while his opponent's is proportionably constrained. This is mainly owing to his faulty move of 4. Q to K 2nd.

(c) Threatening to win the Q by first taking the B, and then playing B to Q Kt 4th if the Kt were taken.

CHESS IN ITALY.

PLAYED AT MODENA, BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q R to his 2nd	Castles Q side (e)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. Q R to Q Kt 2nd	K R P one
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q B takes Kt	Kt P takes B
4. Q B P one	K B to Q Kt 3rd	24. Q to K sq	Kt to R 2nd
5. Castles (a)	Q P one	25. Kt takes Q R P	P takes Kt
6. Q P two	Q to K 2nd	26. Q Kt P one	B to Q sq
7. Q P one	Q Kt to his sq	27. Q B P one	Q to her Kt 2nd
8. K B to Q 3rd	K R P one	28. Q takes R P	Kt to K B sq (g)
9. K Kt to his sq (b)	K Kt P two (c)	29. Q to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
10. Q Kt P two	Q Kt to Q 2nd	30. Q R P one	R to K 2nd
11. Q K P one	Q B P two (d)	31. K R to Q Kt sq	K R to his 3rd
12. Q R P two	Q B P two (d)	32. Q R P one	Q takes Kt P
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B to Q sq	33. Q to B 6th	Kt to R 2nd
14. Q Kt to B 4th	Kt P one	34. R takes Q	Kt takes R
15. Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to K B sq	35. K Kt P two	R P takes P
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	36. P takes P	K B P to his 3rd
17. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt	37. Q takes Q P	R to Q 2nd
18. P takes B	Q Kt to B 5th	38. Q to B 6th	K R to his sq
19. B to K 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	39. Q P one	Black resigns.
20. K B P one	K B to Q B 2nd		

(a) In the Italian mode, as described in our last number—K to R sq, and R to B sq.

(b) To enable him to throw forward his K B P.

(c) This is to prevent the advance of the Pawn spoken of.

(d) As we mentioned last week, this may always be done with impunity in the Italian game, as they do not permit a Pawn to take another in passing.

(e) Placing K on Q Kt sq, and R on K sq.

(f) From this point, White plays well to the end.

(g) To the rescue.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 109.—By Mr. M'G.—y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at his R 2nd	Ps at K R 5th, KB B at K B 5th	
Q at K 5th	Q at her 7th	3rd, Q 2nd, and Kt at K 3rd	
R at Q R 8th	Is at Q 2nd, and K	Q B 5th	Ps at Kt 2nd and 4th, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 4th
Kt at K 8th	R sq		
	B at K R 6th		

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 110.—By Mr. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at Q 5th	Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q	Ps at K 4th, Q 4th, B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd
B at K Kt sq	R at Q Kt sq	2nd	
Kt at K 4th	Kt at Q sq		
Kt at K 3rd	Kt at Q Kt 3rd		

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 111.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 2nd	K at his Kt 5th	Ps at K R 4th, and K Kt 3rd	
B at K B 4th	P at K R 3rd		
B at K 4th			

White to play, and mate in five moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE ARCHDUKE PALATINE JOSEPH.

THE ARCHDUKE JOSEPH ANTONY JOHN, Palatine, Governor, and Captain General of Hungary, Comes, et Judex Jazygum et Cumanorum, Field Marshal and Proprietor of two Regiments of Hussars, was the fourth son of Leopold II., Emperor of Austria, by his wife, the Empress Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III., King of Spain. The Archduke was, consequently, Ferdinand, the present Emperor of Austria's uncle: he was born the 9th March, 1776, and was, during the last war, one of the leading and most distinguished Generals of the Imperial Army; his name will go down to posterity with a reputation little inferior to that of his gallant brother, the Archduke Charles.

As Viceroy of Hungary, the Archduke Joseph was generally esteemed and beloved; his rule was wise and moderate, and tended much to the peace and happiness of the Hungarian people. The Archduke was thrice married, first to Alexandrina Paulowna, daughter of Paul, Emperor of Russia, by whom—who died the 16th March, 1801—he had no issue; and, secondly, to Hermine, daughter of Victor Charles, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg, by whom—who died the 14th Sep., 1817—he has a twin son and daughter. The Archduke espoused, thirdly, Maria Dorothea, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wirttemberg, by whom—who survives him—he leaves another son and two daughters. The Archduke died on the 7th inst., at the Imperial Palace of Ofen, in Hungary.

THE HON. CHARLES STUART.

THIS gentleman, the fifth son of the present Earl of Moray, by Margaret-Jane, his second Countess, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, was lineally descended from the marriage of Sir James Stuart, so well known in history as "the bonny Earl of Moray," with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the famous Regent Moray, of the time of Queen Mary.

A few years since the Hon. Charles Stuart entered the 72nd Highlanders, and served for some time in that regiment. His death occurred most suddenly. He was found lifeless in his bed on the morning of the 21st instant, at his residence, No. 10, Panton-street, Haymarket. The hon. gentleman had completed his thirty-second year, and was unmarried.

CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT, ESQ., OF WYLAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS gentleman, formerly Knight of the Shire for South Northumberland, was eldest son of the late Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wyham, by Alice, his wife, daughter of William Ingham, Esq., and represented, as senior male heir, the ancient family of Blackett, the junior branches of which acquired such immense wealth by the lead mines of Durham.

Mr. Blackett, who formerly held the commission of Captain in the 18th Hussars, was born 22nd June, 1788; and married, 15th August, 1818, Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heir of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart., by the Lady Frances Montagu, his wife, sister of the last Earl of Halifax. He became, however, a widower in 1833; and has left one daughter, Frances-Mary, and three sons, the eldest of whom, John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett, Esq., succeeds to the estates.

DEATH OF MR. CLOWES.—We regret to state that Mr. Clowes, senior, the eminent printer, of Duke-street, Stamford-street, died on Tuesday evening, after a short but severe illness.

DEATH OF MR. WARD, THE SHIPOWNER.—We are sorry to announce the decease of Mr. Ward, the extensive and well-known shipowner.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—The official account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of January inst., has been published, from which it appears that the total income for the year was £53,790,138 *7s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure £50,943,830 *8s.* 3*d.*, leaving an excess of income over the expenditure of £2,846,307 *19s.* 2*d.* The balances in the Exchequer, on the 5th of January, 1846, amounted to £8,452,090 *0s.* 0*d.*, and on the 5th of the present month they were £9,131,282 *8s.* 10*d.* The diminution of debt within the year was as follows:—Reduction of "deficiency bills," £2,406,000; ditto, funded debt, £1,178,453. Total, £3,578,453.

FINE ARTS.

"THE CHOCOLATE GIRL."

THIS elegant Painting belongs to the class of which "La Curiosité" and "L'Oracle des Champs" are specimens; the last-named has been already engraved in our Journal. We now give "The Chocolate Girl," from the painting by M. Liotard, in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It is supposed to be a portrait of the mother of a distinguished Hungarian prince. It has been beautifully engraved by Posseltwhite, and is published by Mr. Hollaway, 14, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

Fair Hebe of the old régime  
Long banished from the Tuileries,  
Thy full dark eyes appear to dream,  
Thy smile to weave Love's phantasies.  
Is it for you young cavalier  
Who sips and laughs, and laughs and sips  
The Spaniard's nectar—and will swear  
The God's own nectar's on thy lips?

Trust not the flatterer, Jeannette!  
His heart is fickle as his plume.  
Though humble be thy station, yet  
'Tis Queen-like o'er the lost one's  
doom:  
Though diamonds in her hair be set,  
And velvets of the richest loom  
May robe her, trust me well, Jeannette,  
She envies thee thy spotless bloom.

Or is it 'neath the Prado's trees,  
Where dark-eyed Madrilenas rove,  
Thou serv'st the cup, fann'd by the breeze  
That hovers o'er the orange grove?  
Alas! that day, too, is gone by:  
The breeze is tainted by cigars;  
'Acqua y fuoco,' th' only cry:  
And smoke the bower of Beauty mars.

Whate'er thy land, fair Girl! may Peace  
Expand its sunshine round thy heart—  
Life's sweetest flow'rets seldom cease  
To spring for such as now thou art—  
Whether beside the Guadalquivir  
Thou serv'st the cup beloved of Spain,  
Or near the Prater—or that river,  
Where Paris smiles o'er Syren Seine.

THE PAPWORTH TESTIMONIAL.

ON Monday, a splendid, massive Silver Inkstand was presented to Mr. Papworth, the eminent architect, as a testimonial of respect and esteem, by his professional friends and pupils. Mr. Papworth, we regret to add, is withdrawing from practice owing to his falling sight; yet, this superb present will assure him of the high estimation in which he is held by an influential body of London architects. The presentation of the Testimonial took place on Monday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Donaldson, in Bolton-gardens, Russell-square. The Inkstand is of elegant design, and bears the following inscription:—

TO JOHN BUONAROTTI PAPWORTH, ESQ., M.L.B.A.,  
ARCHITECT TO H.M. THE KING OF WURTEMBERG,  
FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN IN ENGLAND, ETC.,  
THIS TESTIMONIAL IS PRESENTED, BY A FEW PROFESSIONAL FRIENDS,  
UPON HIS RETIRING FROM PRACTICE,  
AS A TRIBUTE OF THEIR RESPECT AND ESTEEM,  
FOR HIS TALENTS AS A DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECT, AND FOR HIS WORTH AS A MAN.

JANUARY, 1847.

Thomas Allason	Charles Fowler	Charles Mayhew
Samuel Angell	E. M. Foxhall	W. A. Nicholson *
George Bailey	George Gutch	James Noble
Charles Barry, R.A.	George Gwilt	W. M. Nourse
Thomas Bellamy	P. Hardwick, R.A.	George Papworth *
W. J. Booth	J. D. Hopkins *	W. F. Pocock
J. Burrell	Joseph Kell	John Shaw
R. Cantwell	H. E. Kendall	J. Stokes *
C. R. Cockerell, R.A.	Samuel West *	William Titte
T. L. Donaldson	J. Lockyer	James Thomson *
	J. Lockyer, jun.	

The ceremony of the presentation was, at the request of the Committee, kindly undertaken by Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy; and who, in an eloquent impromptu address, adverted to the following reasons which prompted the Testimonial. These were, he said,

1st. Mr. Papworth's practice and support of his art in evil times, when there was hardly any other architect after the death of Sir William Chambers, R.A., found to sustain the reputation of the profession in England.

2nd. Mr. Papworth's reputation in a practice of nearly fifty-five years at home and abroad, for extreme delicacy and purity of taste.

3rd. To the changes of taste that had occurred in every department of manufactured art, which had benefited in almost every branch by Mr. Papworth's employment from his own designs (especially furniture, in which he effected a total revolution of fashion), which Mr. Cockerell observed had been borrowed, borrowed, or stolen by other artists.

4th. To Mr. Papworth's zeal in promoting the welfare of the sister arts, to his exertions in forwarding the foundation of the School of Design, to his example in uniting the practice of landscape gardening with that of architecture, and to his works on that subject and on the Dry Rot.

5th. To the high reputation acquired and maintained by Mr. Papworth for unflinching integrity.

Mr. Papworth's reply was short and eminently pathetic; he accepted the testimonial, he said, as a matter which through all his life he had worked for, and without which his death would have been unriched by the reflection that others had judged him as kindly as he had endeavoured to deserve. Beyond the usual age of man, exhausted with the efforts of an unusually severely active life, shattered in memory and body, and on this his seventy-second birthday, unable

\* Pupils of J. B. Papworth, Esq.



## F I N E A R T S .



THE CHOCOLATE GIRL.—(LA CHOCOLATIERE).—PAINTED BY LIARDOT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

to distinguish the features of the friends who surrounded him, he felt that he had not long to live to enjoy the remembrance of a meeting with them which must always be most dear to himself and to his children. He concluded by thanking Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Donaldson for their kindly offices.

Such a gift (exclusively on professional grounds) has not before been bestowed upon any architect in this country by his compeers. After the ceremony, the company were hospitably entertained by Mr. Donaldson, at luncheon.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO MR. J. B. PAIWORTH THE ARCHITECT, ON MONDAY LAST.

## ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

## THE MAN IN THE MOON. No. 2.



VERY lively little book, under the joint editorship of Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Angus B. Reach, which promises to make a hit. It is full of good-tempered pleasantry, and light shafts happily aimed at passing topics; and teems with humorous, well-executed wood-cuts. To beguile a railway journey—or, indeed, an hour anywhere—it is just the thing, and is quite as much adapted to the drawing room table, as the pocket of the traveller.

There is a large folding Frontispiece, designed by the principal artist of the Paris *Charavari*, "Cham," representing the adventures of a foreign gentleman in London—alone worth the price of the entire work, which is a marvel of cheapness—and all the subjects of the Month—from the Rival Italian Operas, to the *Æther* Operations—from the National Gallery to the Pantomimes—are turned to diverting account. We make the following extracts, as specimens of the illustrations:—

## OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"The Man in the Moon" has peculiar opportunities of taking a novel series of portraits of passing individuals. The novelty will consist in the power of delineating the inside, as well as the outside, of the head of the subject. The artist wondering where the continued flow of harmony comes from, commences with the head of



MR. RAIFE.

## SONG OF THE PATIENTS.

FROM THE NEW BEGGAR'S OPERA.

How happy could I be with *Æther*  
Were Mesmeric Charmers away  
But whilst they perplex me together  
The devil a word can I say.  
Sing Robinson, Thomson, and Cooper,  
Fol loi de rol, loi de rol, lay,  
There's nothing like *Æther* and stupor  
For making a hospital gay!

## TAVERN PENS.



(COPY OF AFFIDAVIT.)

GEORGE O'DEAR, philosophical historian and lyric poet, maketh oath and sayeth—That the above are true, exact, and faithful portraits of the pens with which he was supplied, to write "A Shower of Frogs," in the Crown Tavern.

TO PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Since the impetus which the invitations of provincial Athenæums and Parthenons to authors to preside at their meetings have given to the trade of popular writers, all literary institutions offer great opportunities for literary gentlemen to go out *chairing*.

The Pope has abolished the toe-kissing business. The tribute in question will no longer, therefore, be paid upon the nail.



THE BALANCE OF HAPPINESS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The origin of the word Editor was long lost in the mists of obscurity. It has, however, recently been ascertained that, owing to the continued series of perplexities and mental struggles endured by the unfortunate race in question, they have been from the earliest times in the habit of slapping their foreheads with their hands. Hence the term Head-hitter corrupted by degrees into Editor.





JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

Among the "Festivities of the Season," in Paris, *Bals Costumés*, in which the children alone appear in fancy dresses, have been much in vogue. We incline to think the idea an improvement on the general practice of Fancy Dress Balls for children of a larger growth. We never saw one yet in which the costumes did not seem to sit uneasily and stiffly on the wearers, as if the whole affair needed an apology, which was made by each individual being as awkward as possible. The spirit of these social freaks is caught much better by children. They enter into it with the grace they carry into all their other sports; and they become their disguisements better: a diminutive Fairy Queen is quite *en regle*, where a full-grown emigrant from the Land of Fays has always something incongruous; the silver gauze wings do not carry off the assumption, but we can believe a child to be anything that prettiness and grace belong to as of right. One of these Juvenile Balls is a very brilliant and pleasant spectacle, besides being a source of un-

bounded amusement to the little Queens and Shepherds of the evening. We give a sketch of a group from a Parisian Ball of this kind: the peasant girl, it will be seen, sits beside the Queen, and the shepherd, with dog and staff, is promenading with a Sylph.

STEEPLE-CHASING AT SOUTHGATE.

TUESDAY was a lovely day for this sport, which was well attended by motley groups of spectators, vehicular, equestrian, and pedestrian. A pleasant drive over the numerous white-railed bridges and culverts which span the New River, and streams of Hornsey and Edmonton, brought us to the Cherry-tree, at Southgate, the head-quarters of the men and horses. A descent of half a mile led to the ground, an elevated slope with a western aspect, which formed the starting and winning field. The line was well chosen, and the leaps, seven in number, with a brook taken both in going and returning. We need not say that the

scenery of the vicinity is truly English and picturesque, as it must be well known to the majority of our readers: this day its beauty was enhanced by the bustling throng who peopled it, among whom we noticed many of the softer sex. At a few minutes before two, the horses, five in number, took their preliminary canter, and started for the first race.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Six Subscribers.			
Mr. Ford's ch g The Ranger	..	..	(Salt) 1
Mr. Elmore's b g Gaylad	..	..	(Owner) 2
Mr. Stapylton's b g Carlow	..	..	(T. Oliver) 3
Mr. Markham's ch g The Governor	..	..	(B. Land) 0
Earl Strathmore's b g Walter Gay	..	..	(Rockley) 0

This was a pretty race till within three leaps of home, when Walter Gay, who seemed to have the lead of the affair, fell; he was, however, quickly up again when he and The Governor came into contact: Land was unseated, and Rockley



THE SOUTHGATE STEEPLE CHASE.—SCENE AT THE BROOK.



received a regular purser, which threw both their chances out. Sait, on The Ranger, now singled out Gaylad, and a rattling gallop into the winning field ensued. Gaylad swerved slightly from a straight line, and The Ranger came in a clever winner by several lengths. Gaylad would, in all probability, have won, had not Mr. Elmore lost his stirrups at starting. Carlow, with Oliver on his back, was an indifferent third, and the other two came in at their leisure.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, a field of nine put in an appearance for the second race.

A Sweepstakes of five sovs. each, with 20 added.	10 Subs.
Mr. Sait's br g The Doctor .. .. .	(Owner) 1
Mr. Markham's b g Little John .. ..	(B. Land) 2
Mr. A. Dixon's b h The Fox .. .. .	(Se. Re) 3
Mr. Bevan's b The Banker .. .. .	(Reid) 0
Mr. Edwards's ch m Grace Darling ..	(Edwards) 0
Mr. Morgan's bl gelding .. .. .	(Scott) 0
Mr. Lawrence's br g Warrior .. .. .	(McDonough) 0
Mr. Venner's Mr. William .. .. .	(Olivier) 0
Mr. Kitt's br g Sisco .. .. .	(Seyfert) 0

Mr. Moore's Conservation, with the top weight (11st 7lb) did not start. Sisco made a mistake early at the brook, and was soon thrown out. The Doctor and Little John now showed the way home, Mr. Morgan's gelding and the Warrior making a long turn. The horses came in as we have arranged them in the list. Scott and McDonough racing home. The sports wound up with a Hurdle Race, in which the spin of three times round the winning field, and down the dip leading therefrom, was the most amusing affair of the day.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### "HANDICAPPING."

Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe,  
Sadder than owl songs, or midnight blast,  
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so."  
Uttered by friends, those prophets of the past;  
Who, 'stead of saying what you now should do,  
Own they foresaw that you would fall at last.  
And solace your slight lapse 'gainst "domos mores"  
With a long memorandum of old stories.

BYRON.

Within the last half dozen years, there has grown into great popularity, and consequently into great practice, a novel expedient applicable to these important sports, Racing and Yachting, known as the Handicap. Its operation upon those pastimes, indeed, is by no means of a like nature, inasmuch as it is so constituted, or at least supposed to be so constituted, as to make the finish of horses in a race as close as possible, and that of vessels in a match as wide apart. At a meeting at Newmarket, when a Handicap comes off, you expect to see the whole field, good, bad, and indifferent, well up at the conclusion: at a Regatta at Cowes, when a Handicap is sailed for, the winning yacht may be running through the Needles when the leading craft is rounding the flag-boat of the R. Y. S. Club House. Ashore and afloat, therefore, our contrivance is a very different affair. The purpose of this notice is to deal with it in relation to the Turf: nothing to extenuate—nor set down aught in malice: but, seeing that, unless some better system be adopted, it must "fall at last," we may be saved the regret and odium of being "prophets of the past."

Since the fable of the Father and his Son and their Donkey was written, people have given up the attempt to please everybody: it is looked upon as a Utopian conceit—beyond the achievement of poor human nature. Probably it is; but, because you don't ask your friend to dinner when you meet him, there's no reason that ye tweak his nose: *est modus in rebus*. Now, there is no method in Handicapping at these presents—as we shall proceed to demonstrate—and there ought to be: there is no rule, but rather one mighty exception—exceptionable—so we hasten to stop; keeping up our learned line—"delectando pariterque monendo."

Very recently, we spoke of the sporting Spring Handicaps, the weights for which appeared at the commencement of the year. The fashion of their philosophy may be gathered from the following samples. Annandale is required to carry 8st. 13lb. for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and a stone less for the Chester Cup—the standard between these two races being 6lb.: Best Bower, for the former, is set down for 7st. 12lb.; for the latter, 6st. 5lb. Banana—"dark," last season—is apportioned 7st. 1lb. for the Newmarket Handicap, and 5st. 7lb. for the Chester Cup; Counsellor, 8st. 6lb. for the Great Metropolitan, and 6st. 13lb. for the Chester Cup; Comet, 6st. 3lb. for the Newmarket, and 7st. 3lb. for the Chester Handicap; Fantastic, for the former, 7st. 8lb.; for the latter, 6st. 6lb.: Premier, for the Great Metropolitan, 8st. 3lb.; and, for the Chester Cup, 6st. 12lb.—and a host of the like arrangements. These discrepancies, to say the least of them, must prove a great discouragement to those that get the worst of them. If they be intended as compensations, they only make patients for the purpose of giving them a composing draught. Until regular officials are appointed to Handicap race-horses—as all other departments of the turf are provided for—the duty can never be discharged satisfactorily or properly; and, unless the principle be promptly adopted, the system of Handicapping will surely fall: and to all whom concerns the writer of this warning will be compelled to say, "I told ye so."

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The attendance was very large, and the betting, if not extravagantly heavy, at least extensive, principally, however, on the Chester Cup, in which some highly important changes will be observed, Mendicant, from an extreme outsider, becoming "first in the throng" of favourites. The Derby movements were confined to a large outlay on the two favourites and Red Hart, without leading to any change in the market prices.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
17 to 1 agst Jenny Wren (t)	25 to 1 agst Vampyre	40 to 1 agst Lady Sarah
25 to 1 — Meane	33 to 1 — Bourton	50 to 1 — Pink Bonnet
TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.		
4 to 1 agst Gentile	8 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)	10 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
25 to 1 agst Camera Obscura, t	50 to 1 agst Crim. Con.	60 to 1 agst Golden Bee (t)
30 to 1 — Antler (t)	60 to 1 — Mickey Free (t)	60 to 1 — Annandale (t)
35 to 1 — The Lamb (t)	60 to 1 — Jenny Wren (t)	60 to 1 — Woodpecker (t)
35 to 1 — Punch (t)	60 to 1 — Milden (t)	60 to 1 — Maid of Lyme (t)
40 to 1 — Bedlam (t)	60 to 1 — Latrepid (t)	60 to 1 — St. to Pedometer, t
40 to 1 — Newell (t)	60 to 1 — Queen of Tyne (t)	60 to 1 — Placidit (t)
40 to 1 — Erin-go-bragh	60 to 1 — Pink Bonnet (t)	60 to 1 — Bourton (t)
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Kent's lot	35 to 1 agst Allertonian (t)	50 to 1 agst Christopher (t)
8 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 — Lunedale (t)	50 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)
10 to 1 — Epitrope (t)	40 to 1 — Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 — War Eagle
15 to 1 — Planet	40 to 1 — Conyngham	60 to 1 — Bedlam (t)
22 to 1 — Gentile (t)	40 to 1 — Projectile (t)	80 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
33 to 1 — Wanota (t)		

2000 to 800 on the field against the four favourites.

### OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Clementina	9 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)	22 to 1 agst Nerissa
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### LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Leamington Cup of 100 guineas. Three miles.		
Mr. R. Sutton's King of the Valley, 11st 7lb	(Capt. Broadley)	1
Mr. H. de Roder's Pull-away, 11st 7lb		2
The Professional Steeple Chase Stakes of 3 sovs each, &c. Three miles.		
Mr. E. S. Devonport's Victress .. ..	(W. Saunders)	1
Mr. J. Brown's Hip Briar .. .. .		2
Four others started. Won easy.		
The Handicap Hurdle Stakes of 10 sovs each. Two miles.		
Lord Strathmore's Belshazzar, 11 st	(Owner)	1
Mr. E. Nunn and Waterman, aged, 10st		2
THURSDAY.		
The Grand Open Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. 4 miles. 28 subs; 8 of whom declared.		
Mr. S. Moseley's Jerry, 10st	(Bradley, sen.)	1
Mr. Douglas's Ovoca, 11st 10lb.		2
The Steeple Chase Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added, 12st each. Three miles.		
	Six subs.	
Mr. J. Bruce's Sir William, 11st.	(Bradley)	1
Mr. T. Oliver's Albert, 11st 7lb		2
Three others started.		

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have to report the arrival of a fair average quantity of English wheat for our market this week, and to-day the stands were well filled with samples of both red and white, some of which were left over from Monday. The attendance of buyers being small the trade ruled dull, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, yet the holders refused to accept lower prices. There was an increased supply of barley on show, while the sale for that article was heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. We could make no progress in the sale for malt, as most of the larger buyers were out of the market. Where sales were forced lower rates were submitted to. Oats, though in short supply, were dull at barely stationary prices. Beans, peas, and our heavy, at late figures. Upwards of 30,000 barrels of flour have arrived from America this week.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4210; barley, 4050; malt, 3120; oats, 3580. Irish: Wheat, 4000; barley, 4000; malt, 3100. Foreign: Wheat, 3190; barley, 3320; malt, 3100; oats, 4720. Flour: 3500 sacks, 20,790 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 6s to 7s; ditto white, 7s to 8s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s to 7s; ditto white, 7s to 8s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 8s; brown ditto, 7s to 8s; Kingston and Ware, 8s to 8s; Chevalier, 8s to 8s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 4s; potato ditto, 4s to 4s; Youghal and Cork, black, 8s to 8s; ditto white, 8s to 8s; tick beans, new, 4s to 4s; ditto old, 8s to 8s; grey peas, 5s to 5s; maple, 5s to 5s; white, 5s to 5s; boilers, 6s to 6s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 6s to 6s; Suffolk, 5s to 5s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s to 4s, per 480 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 8s to 8s; Dantzic, red, 7s to 7s; ditto white, 7s to 7s; per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, 8s to 8s; oats, new, 8s to 8s; ditto, feed, 8s to 8s; and peas, 8s to 8s per quarter. Flour, America, 3s to 4s; Baltic, 8s to 8s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have no change to notice in any article. A steady business is doing for the time of year, with fair average supplies on offer. Linseed, English, sowing, 5s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Chinese, 4s to 4s. Hempseed, 3s to 3s; per quarter. Corned, 10s to 10s per cwt. Brown Biscuit, 4s to 4s; white ditto, 4s to 4s. Tares, 6s to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 2s to 2s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cake, English, 13s to 13s; ditto, foreign, 13s to 13s per last of ten quarters. Rapeseed cake, 17s to 17s per last. Canary seed, 2s to 2s per quarter. Linseed, 5s to 5s; extra, 8s to 8s; white, 8s to 8s; extra, up to 8s. Foreign, red, 8s to 8s; extra, 8s to 8s; white, 8s to 8s; extra, up to 8s. The prices of wheat bran in the metropolis are from 10d to 10d; of brewer's, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 73s 3d; barley, 54s 6d; oats, 31s 2d; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 51s 1d; peas, 54s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 66s 0d; barley, 40s 10d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 47s 0d; beans, 47s 2d; peas, 51s 1d.

The Duties on Foreign Corn are now suspended.

Tea.—This market is in a sluggish state, yet previous quotations are mostly supported.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been doing in this market in the course of the week, and the quotations, owing chiefly to the large quantities brought forward, have suffered a decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee move off steadily, and previous rates are well supported.

Rice.—Bengal qualities are held firmly, at full prices. In other kinds comparatively little is doing.

Provisions.—A fair business is doing in Irish butter, at late rates. Limerick is selling at 10s to 10s; Carlow, 8s to 8s; Carrick and Clonmel, 9s to 9s; Waterford, 8s to 8s; and Sligo, 8s to 8s per cwt. Dutch butter is firm, and prices are well supported. The best Friesland may be quoted at 10s to 10s; good, 9s to 9s; and inferior parcels, 7s to 8s per cwt. English butter is firm at 10s to 10s per cwt for the best Dorset. Fresh is held at 11s to 11s per dozen lb. Bacon moves off readily; at a further rise in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, 6s to 6s; and heavy, 6s to 6s per cwt; bales and tierce middle 2s higher. Irish hams steady, at 7s to 7s for prime qualities. Lard is to 2s dearer; the prime Waterford bladdered being held at 7s to 7s; and heavy, 6s to 7s per cwt.

Tallow.—We have to report a firm demand for tallow, at fully the late improvement in value.

Oils.—Lined oil is somewhat on the advance. All other kinds are unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22s to 22s 16s; clover ditto, 23s to 23s 16s; and straw, 11s to 11s 16s per ton.

Rum.—This article is dull, yet holders refuse to accept of lower rates. Low to fine quality Jamaica is quoted at 4s 2d to 5s per gallon. Leeward Island, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; and East India, 3s to 3s 2d.

Wool.—Privately, the sales are trifling, at previous quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being very small, as much as £11 per ton has been paid for good samples.

Hops (Friday).—There is still a fair business doing in selected qualities of new hops, and previous rates are well supported. The middling and inferior kinds command very little attention. In old hops so little is doing that prices are almost nominal. Sussex pockets, 4s to 4s 16s; Weald of Kent ditto, 4s to 4s 16s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 4s 1s to 4s 16s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Cowper's Hartley, 21s 6d; South Pelaw, 18s 6d; Heaton, 24s 3d; Wylam, 23s; Braddell's Hutton, 26s; and Hollywell Main, 23s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market, the supply of beasts on offer was very limited; yet, owing to Newgate and Leadenhall being very heavily supplied with country-killed meat, the beef trade was dull, at barely Monday's quotations. There were no foreign beasts or sheep offering. The numbers of sheep were again small. All breeds met a dull inquiry, but we can notice no decline in value. Calves were in short supply, and sluggish request, at late rates. The pork trade was in a very depressed state, at previous currencies. Milch cows ruled heavy, at from 11s to 11s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 55s; cows, 130; sheep, 2110; calves, 109; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—During the week nearly 7000 carcasses of beef, mutton, and pork have come to hand from Scotland, and nearly 6000 ditto from various parts of England. This immense supply produced a very dull trade, on lower terms.

Per 8lb. by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

ROBE HENBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the value of money has already produced one salutary effect, in having rendered the speculation in wheat, &c., too expensive to be carried on much longer. Monday's corn market afforded abundant evidence that, with the aid of capitalists, the monopolists and farmers have been enhancing the price of bread materially. The country banking interests, however, took the alarm at the sudden rise made by the Directors of the Bank of England, at the same time availing themselves of the advantage offered by the example, to raise the rates in the same proportion. This produced an immediate effect. It became too expensive to pay an advanced interest for money borrowed on the security of leases, crops, &c., and the farmers have thrashed for market. The speculators in foreign bread stuffs, and provisions generally, have been influenced by the same cause, and hence increased sales. Nevertheless, this improvement, although important, is but one element removed from the many that overshadow the next six months. The Foreign Exchanges are not likely to improve, and the difficulties of the Continent cannot fail of affecting all the markets here. This, added to a reduced demand for all manufactures, arising from the high price of provisions, and necessity for an increased local taxation, may well afford grounds for deep anxiety in regarding the future.

The English Market opened steadily on Monday, and prices improved as the day advanced. Consols closed at 91 for money and time, which was  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. better than the closing quotations of Saturday. Prices were well maintained on Tuesday, and slightly advanced on Wednesday. A trifling reaction on Thursday was produced by a rumour that the Directors of the Bank of England proposed to again advance the rate of interest. This, however, not proving to be the case, Consols advanced 91  $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, and 91  $\frac{1}{2}$  for time. This gradual change has arisen more from the necessity that has existed on the part of the bears to purchase stock than from any improvement in the prospect of the country. The speculators for the fall had notoriously oversold themselves, or, in other words, had sold more stock than they could deliver, and were, consequently, obliged to purchase back, thus giving an upward tendency to prices. The real difficulties of the country have not, however, shown any improved prospect, and the great topics of conversation are, how the ordeal of the next four months will be passed, both here and in Ireland, and by what means Lord John proposes to raise the funds for Ireland. Towards the close of the week the market became very dull, with scarcely any transactions, but those of necessity, on behalf of the public, and occasional purchases by brokers for the savings banks. Exchequer Bills have varied slightly, as well as Bank Stock. The closing prices are:—Bank Stock, 204  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Reduced, 91  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, 91  $\frac{1}{2}$ . New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Annuitants, 93; Ditto 30 years, 97-19; South Sea Old Annuitants, 91; Bank Stock for Account, 204  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols for Account, 91  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, 8.

There has been more buoyancy in the Foreign funds, but at the close of the week it had nearly subsided—and the jobbers were occupied in preparing for the account. The fluctuations have been on Mexican, from 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  on Monday, to the closing price, 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Spanish Five per Cents, from 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Three per Cents, 33  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; at which they nominally remain. Portuguese, from 34 to 35  $\frac{1}{2}$ . In relation to the latter stock it will be remembered that surprise was felt as to where the funds for the last dividend were procured from. It has now transpired that Messrs. Baring provided £140,000 upon a new issue of stock, amounting to £600,000, authorised by Royal decree. Should affairs in Portugal not materially improve, doubtless Messrs. Baring will dispose of as much of the stock as will reimburse them, and thus an increased amount of bonds will be in circulation, depressing the value of those already in the market. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents marked at closing 84  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 91  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Share Market has been heavy; but, at the close of the week, a slight improvement arose from some Bears having to purchase for delivery. This occurred in Eastern Counties and North Western, the market closing heavily, and easily depressed by any offers to sell. Prices, at closing, were:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 14  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bristol and Exeter, New, 11; Bristol and Gloucester, 51; Caledonian, 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Half Shares, 25; Cheltenham and Oxford, 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cornwall, 11; Direct Northern Ship, 23; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4; Eastern Counties, 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New, 19  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Perpetual, No. 2,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; Ditto, York Extension, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lancashire, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New, 7; Ditto, ditto, New Ship, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lincolnshire, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ely and Huntingdon, 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern (London and York Regd), 24; Ditto, ditto (Direct Northern Regd), 34; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 25  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western, 127; Ditto, Half Shares, 74; Ditto, Fifths, 30; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, and Norwich, 4; Lanc. and Carlisle, 63; Leeds and Thirsk, 20; Do. New, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do. Pref. 6 per Cent, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Blackwall, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lon. Bright and S. Coast, 56  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and North-Western, 194; Ditto, Quarters, 22; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 14; Ditto, £40 shares, M. & B., 74  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and South-Western, 64; Ditto, Tenth, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Ship, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lynn and Dereham, 15  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manchester and Leeds, Quarter Shares, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Extension, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; Midland, 125; Ditto, New, 36  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Newcastle and Berwick, 32; Northern Counties Union, 14; North British, 34; Do., Half Shares, 14  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Extension, 18; North Staffordshire, 84; North Western, 25; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 3; Royston and Hitchin, 21; Scottish Central, 22; Scottish Midland, 18; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 41; South Devon, 34; South Eastern and Dover, New (iss. at £32), 23; Ditto New (do. £30), 16; South Wales, 7; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 24; Swansea and Loughor and Cameron's, 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Riding Union, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; York and Newcastle, 37; Ditto, New, 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Preference, 7; York and North Midland, 90; Ditto, Half Shares, 44  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Preference, 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 14  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch Rhenish, 42; Luxembourg, 2; Northern of France, 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Paris and Lyons, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were inanimate yesterday, closing at 91  $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, and 91  $\frac{1}{2}$  for account. The Foreign Market did not vary materially; Portuguese advanced to 35, and Spanish Three per Cents, 34  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Share Market was firmer, and the setting passed off easily in both Shares and Foreign Stocks.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 22.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral of the White, D'Arcy Preston:—  
Admiral of the Blue S. Poynte to be Admiral of the Blue.  
Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir G. E. Hamond, Bart., K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.  
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. A. O'Mannion, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.  
Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. W. Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.  
Rear-Admiral of the Red W. H. B. Tremlett to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.  
Rear-Admiral of the White T. Brown to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.  
Rear-Admiral of the Blue W. Croft to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

J. CHAMP, Garlinge, Kent, cooper. P. O'HANLON, Liverpool, draper. J. DALE, Jun., Sumner-street, Southwark, carman.

BANKRUPTCY.

F. RICKETTS and T. JAMES, 8, Moorgate-street, City, merchants. M. WILKIN, Lincoln's Inn, ship and insurance broker. T. NEWBOLD, Norwich, linen-draper. O. RICHARDS, Fleet-street, law-bookseller. T. K. E. L. Manchester, lawyer-keeper. W. ACKROYD, 14, York-street, grocer. C. DOBBS, Rotherham, iron. W. REYNOLDS, Jun., Leeds, confectioner. J. CANNABE, Bath, glass manufacturer. E. CHRISTIAN, Liverpool, shipmaster. T. SMITH, Manchester, commission agent. J. NOTWILL, Falmouth, baker. J. ROBINSON and T. TURNAY, Leeds, share brokers. A. S. McLAURIN, Bradford, warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

S. YOUNG, Glasgow, builder. J. DAWSON and W. SCOTT, Glasgow, woollen drapers. A. HUME, Glasgow, share dealer. F. RAE, Glasgow, hat manufacturer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 29.

1st Life Guards: Corporal-Major W. Birnie to be Quartermaster, vice R. Falconer. 4th Dragon Guards: Lieut. F. R. Foster to be Captain, vice Bowdoin; Cornet T. M. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Foster; H. T. Richardson to be Cornet, vice Clarke.

3rd Foot: Lieutenant G. Warburton to be Lieutenant, vice Mercer. 5th: Captain G. P. Rose to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor; Lieutenant G. B. Milman to be Captain, vice Rose; Second Lieutenant L. Munro to be First Lieutenant, vice Milman; J. W. Madden to be Second Lieutenant, vice Munro. 8th: Ensign C. P. Cutty to be Lieutenant, vice Blackburn; A. J. Davern to be Ensign, vice Cutty. 9th: E. R. Bery to be Ensign, vice Turner. 22nd: Lieutenant F. B. Harding to be Captain, vice G. Mainwaring; Ensign A. G. Welch to be Lieutenant, vice Harding; Ensign J. A. Fead to be Ensign, vice Welch. 33rd: Captain A. C. Williams to be Captain, vice J. E. M. Kyrie; Lieut. W. Bellingham to be Captain, vice Williams; Ensign M. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Bellingham; H. Sullivan to be Ensign, vice Turner. 45th: To be Lieutenants—Ensign W. Dawson, vice Gordon; Ensign G. S. Coxon, vice M'Crea. To be Ensigns—G. L. Hobbs, vice Dawson; J. A. Dalzell, vice Coxon. 48th: Capt. J. Micklethwait to be Captain, vice R. C. Hamilton; Lieut. C. F. Henry to be Captain, vice Micklethwait; Ensign F. West to be Lieutenant, vice Henry; O. M. Latham to be Ensign, vice West. 55th: Assistant Surgeon H. C. Foss to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Smith. 60th: Lieut. A. H. H. Mercer to be Lieutenant, vice Warburton; Assist. Surg. E. E. H. O'Brien, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Dockett. 67th: Ensign F. W. Bredon to be Lieutenant, vice Graham. 69th: Lieut. J. H. Edgar to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. W. Hooper; Lieut. C. E. Law to be Lieutenant, vice Edgar. 70th: O. J. Travers to be Ensign, vice Reed. 94th: Assist. Surg. W. Westall, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Turnbull.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Ensign R. M. Hickson to be First Lieutenant, vice Dwyer; Assist. Surg. J



**WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANCANTES, PRINCESS'S**  
CONCERT ROOMS.—ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Ball consists of the same Artistic as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almshouses. Mr. Weippert, leader, Signor Zerbini, cornet-pistons, Mr. Handley, oboe, M. Prospero, M. C. Mr. Corrie, Commences at Ten o'clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

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**THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER, No. IV.,** Published on Saturday, January 23, contains:—Her Majesty in Parliament, designed by Gilbert and engraved by Landells.—Ourage.—The Wife of Victoria, a Dramatic Adventure. The Lady of the Fashions.—Fan of the Empress of Austria.—The Marchioness, by George Sand.—Table Talk, Literature, Music, the Drama, and all the Week's News.—Every Saturday, Price Sixpence; 24 Pages; 72 Columns. To be had of all Newsmen and Booksellers. Office, 294, Strand.

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Sonnet. Calder Campbell.

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**DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY** has for more than one hundred years maintained a growing reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. Their sets of Ivory Knives and Forks are put up in packets of 50 pieces, or may be had in smaller quantities. Each blade is stamped with their name, and warranted, and will be exchanged if not approved. DEANE'S have for more than fifty years been appointed agents to Messrs. RODKERS and SONS, of Sheffield, who have been successively Cutlers to their Majesty's George the Third, George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and her present most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. Deane's Stock of these distinguished manufactures is always most extensive, and charged at the lowest wholesale prices. George and John Deane, Cutlers, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

**CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS AND LAMP**

MORTARS.—These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, coloured, and painted glass, and paper mache, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect night lamp ever invented. Lamps, 1s. 6d., and upwards; Mortars, 7d. per box. CLARKE'S PATENT NURSEY LAMP.—This Lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the sick-chamber, but in the nursery, as it will keep by a quiet flame, or a pint of water and pint of food, at an expense of one half-penny for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smell or smoke, and may be carried about with perfect safety. It may be obtained retail from most respectable Ironmongers, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom, and wholesale at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 65, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

**SECRET POISONINGS.—The People's Petition to Parliament**

for restricting the sale of prussic acid, arsenic, and other deadly chemical preparations, lies for signature at the following places in London:—

The British College of Health, New-road; the Hygeist Office, 308, Strand, near Exeter Hall; Mr. Field, Bookseller, 65, Quadrant; Mrs. Baucher, 128, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Lofis, 1, Park-place, Mile-end-road; Mr. Chappell, 84, Lombard-street, City.

Copies of the Petition may be had on application.

**MR. J. W. BOWDEN, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,**  
PRINTER, &c. GAINSBOROUGH, is in want of a Respectable, Well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE, who will have every facility afforded him of obtaining a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. Premium £100.

**TONIC ALE.**—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Botte's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

**PURE ST JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.;**  
Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

**PIANOFORTES.**—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much-admired pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

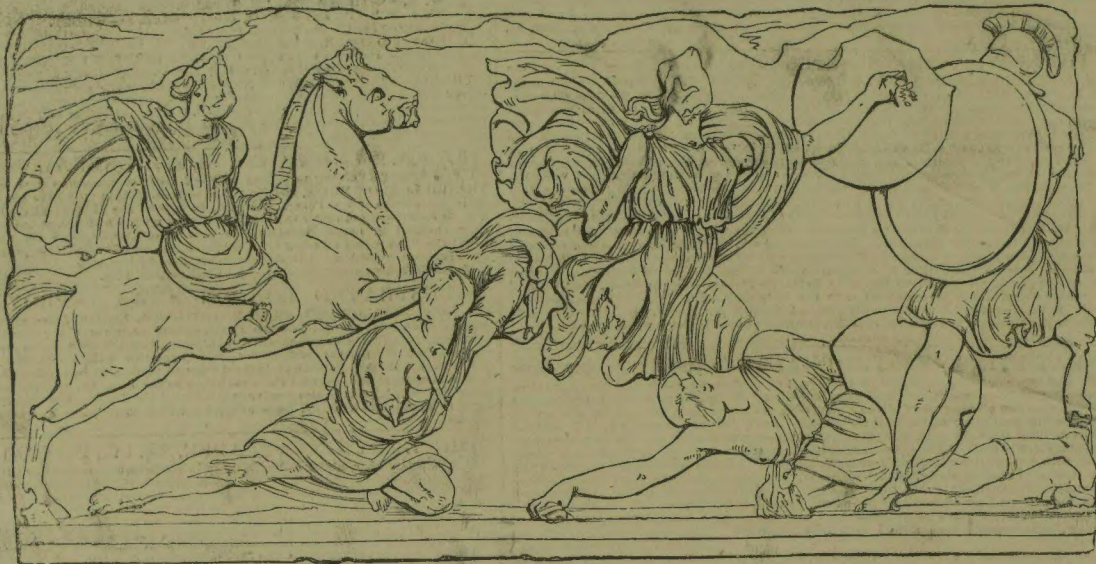
**FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.**—The best-selected Stock of Fenders, Fire-irons, Dish Covers, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery, and every article in Furnishing Ironmongery, may be seen at R. and J. SLACK'S Warehouse, 338, Strand. Every article is marked in plain figures, at prices 30 per Cent. under what is asked for Cash. Their Book with 200 En



## THE BUDRUM MARBLES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



FRAGMENT OF ALTAR.



PORTION OF FRIEZE.

THESE celebrated sculptures have lately been secured to us by the active and praiseworthy exertions of Sir Stratford Canning, her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople. They are now safely deposited in the British Museum; but, we believe their permanent position to be scarcely yet decided on. They appear to have been built into a fort at the entrance of the harbour of Budrum, in Asia Minor, which occupies the site of the ancient Halicarnassus; and thence, by permission of the Porte, Sir Stratford Canning has caused them to be transferred to this country.

These Marbles are supposed, with great probability, to have formed part of the celebrated Mausoleum, erected in Halicarnassus, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband Mausolus, B.C. 350. The monument was one of the reputed "Seven Wonders of the World;" and, from Pliny's description of it, it was decorated with sculpture, and reliefs by Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheos, and Leochares. The tomb is stated to have been in existence so late as the 12th century; indeed, it would appear that it was only finally destroyed in the early part of the 16th, for it is expressly related by historians of the period, that the Knights of Rhodes destroyed the edifice, which they had opened up in the course of excavating for materials to repair a fort at the entrance of the harbour. Portions of the sculptures were then removed and built into the walls of the fort, and remained there until their recent removal.

If the above opinion of the identity of these Marbles be correct, in the opinion of a critical writer in the *Athenæum*, they "have an historical value scarcely less than those of the Parthenon:—for we learn from ancient writers that the frieze of the Mausoleum was the work of four of the most celebrated artists of the day—Bryaxis, Leochares, Scopas, Timotheos, or, according to Vitruvius, Praxiteles. The Budrum Marbles would thus represent the style of a period in the history of Greek sculpture of which, from the want of dated monuments, our knowledge is most uncertain—the century preceding the reign of Alexander the Great, and distinguished in the history of Art as the Praxitelean period."

The relics in the Museum consist of eleven slabs of a frieze, a portion of a draped female figure, and part of an altar. The subject of the former, like that of the Phrygian and Lycian friezes, is a battle with Amazons. The critic in the *Athenæum* writes:—

"At the first glance, we were struck by the masterly composition of the groups,—the knowledge and skill which distinguish the Athenian school. As the eye dwells longer, and compares more critically, we perceive certain peculiarities distinguishing the style from that of the older Greek friezes with which we are acquainted. With no trace of the careless, barbaric ignorance so apparent in the Lycian friezes—with more elaborate and skilful execution than the Phrygian—these sculptures still want the simplicity, repose, and unconscious beauty of the art of Phidias. Though the general composition is finely conceived, the design and treatment are not without mannerism. The true proportions of the figures, when compared with those of the Elgin sculptures, appear unnaturally elongated; and the graceful flow of the draperies is singularly contrasted with the poverty and meagreness of some of the anatomical details and the constraint of the attitudes. We are at once reminded of Pliny's description of the new style introduced by Lysippus—who, in order to give greater height to his figures, substituted a greater dryness of treatment for the squareness and full muscular development of the earlier school. With this change in the type commenced that general decadence in art which may be traced step by step in the coins of the Seleucidae, and other successors of Alexander; and which, from the evidence of the Budrum Marbles, according to their presumed date, must have been already introduced B.C. 250. This is rather an earlier epoch than that from which the decline of sculpture is usually dated; and it must be confessed that the Budrum friezes, when compared with the reliefs of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, a contemporary work, and other sculptures considered to be of the same period, exhibit far more strikingly the characteristics of decadence; and might, in the absence of all historical data, be assigned with great probability to the century after the death of Alexander, B.C. 329."

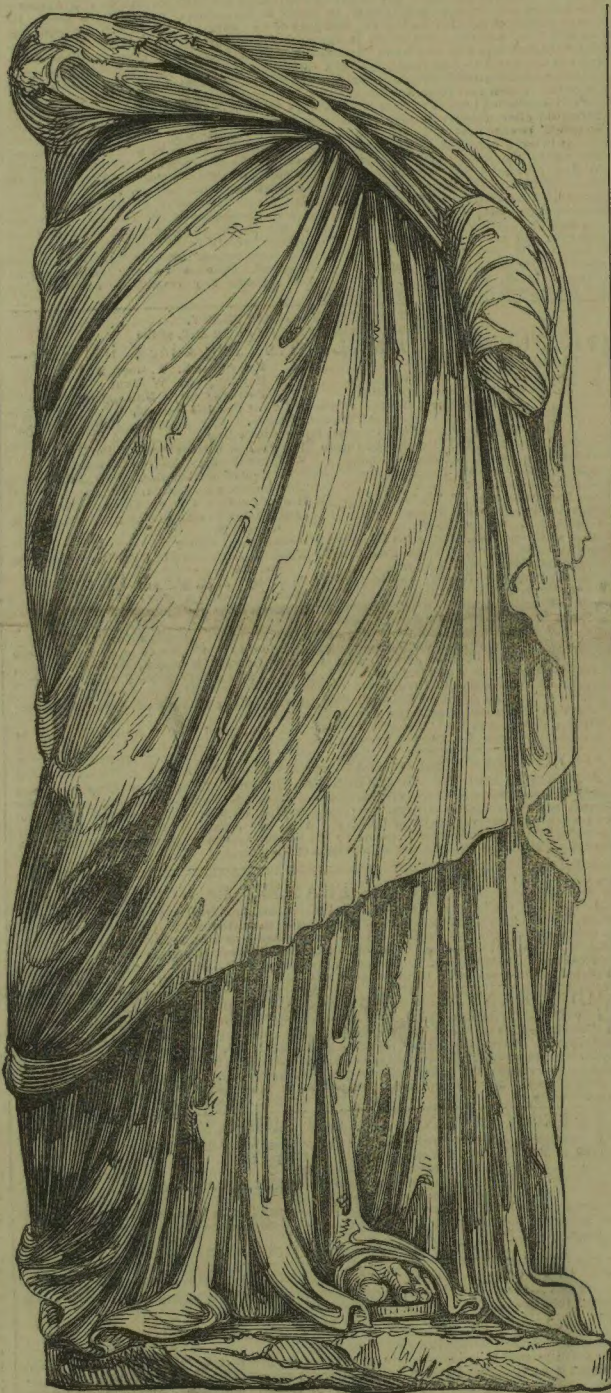
The Marbles were seen by Messrs. Dawkins and Wood on their way from Palmyra in 1749 or 1750, and were also seen, drawn and engraved, within a very few years of that time (in 1751 or 1752), by Richard Dalton, one of a party of English travellers who were then engaged with Lord Charlemont in exploring the coasts and islands of the Archipelago. The finding of the relics is thus described by Dalton:—

"After visiting Stanchio, we left our ship between that island and the continent, and rowed our boat into a small bay, at the end of which are several scattered houses; the place is called Budrum, being the situation of the ancient Halicarnassus. On the side of a hill fronting the sea, are the ruins of a theatre; near the sea, on a small peninsula, stands a decayed castle, said to have been built by, and formerly belonging to, the Genoese. On our entering the court, we were surprised to find eleven pieces of sculpture stuck promiscuously into the walls, which by such an accident are most fortunately preserved. They represent the battle between Hercules, Theseus, and companions, with the Amazons."

"By the corresponding form and moulding of these remains, they seem to have formed part of a frieze to some grand building; and it is not improbable they may have formed parts of the ornaments of that celebrated wonder of art, which Artemisia erected to the memory of her husband, Mausolus."

"Near the same place, on the sea-shore, we discovered a round block of marble, perhaps part of an altar, on which is expressed a very elegant bas-relief; as to the attitudes, drapery, &c., the heads were much damaged; if we had had a proper barge we might have conveyed it away to the ship without any molestation or hindrance from the inhabitants."

The removal of these Marbles to our national Museum has already given rise to much discussion as to their original purpose, as well as their age. Mr. Ha-



DRAPED FEMALE FIGURE.

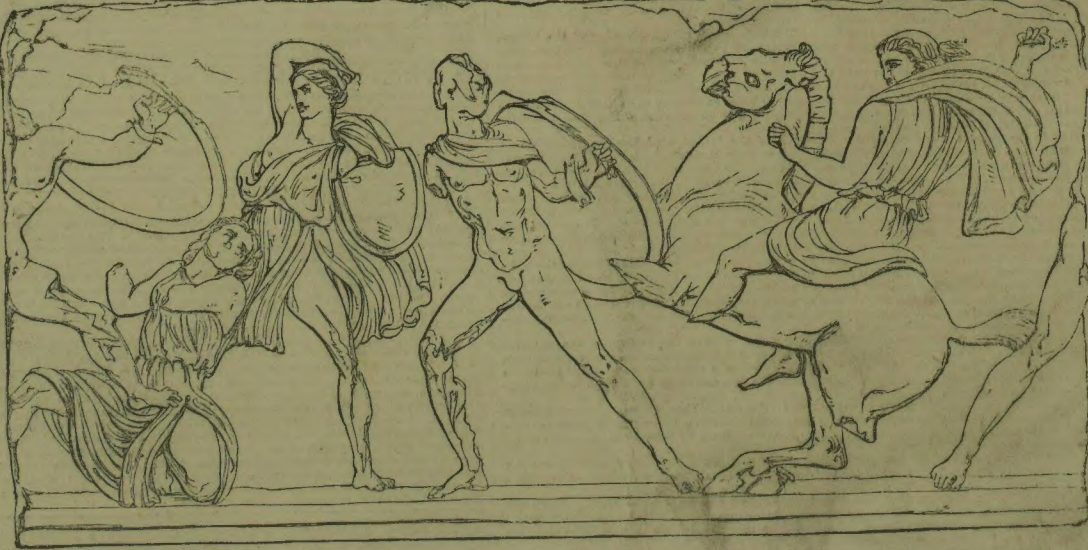
milton, in a paper read to the Royal Society of Literature, differs entirely from the opinion which would identify them with the tomb of Mausolus.

Mr. Newton, in some remarks read to the Institute of British Architects, considers that, in default of more direct evidence of the site which these Marbles originally occupied, their dimensions considered architecturally, or the character of their execution and subject, we must remain contented with the positive declaration of Fontanus, that the fortress of the Knights of Rhodes was built out of the ruins of the sepulchre of Mausolus; and, on the faith of this declaration, consider that in these Marbles we possess fragments of one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

A note, subsequently communicated by Mr. Newton to the *Athenæum*, is, however, more direct in its evidence. Referring to the dissertation on this subject, by Sainte Croix—"Mémoires de l'Institut, classe d'Histoire," 2, p. 506, that learned author (says Mr. Newton), shows "That the Mausoleum is noticed in ancient authors, from time to time, from the age of Lucian; and was still standing in the 12th century, in the time of Eustathius, the commentator on Homer—who states that it was, and is, a marvel. To the testimony of Fontanus (previously quoted by Mr. Newton) he adds a more full and detailed account of the destruction of the Mausoleum by the Knights of Rhodes, as narrated by Claude Guichard, in his work on the 'Fonduilles et Manières diverses d'ensevelir,' printed at Lyons, 1581, lib. iii. 5, p. 379. In that most curious narrative we find it stated that, in 1522, when the Sultan was preparing to besiege Rhodes, the Grand Master sent some of the knights to repair the Castle of St. Peter, at Halicarnassus. Looking about for materials, the knights found, in the middle of a level near the port, some steps of white marble. Making use of these in their repairs, and finding the stone good, they continued to excavate on this site. As they dug deeper, they found the base of the building enlarge; and, at the end of four or five days' excavation, they came to an opening like the mouth of a cave; entering which, they arrived at a great square room, surrounded with columns of marble, with their bases, capitals, architraves, friezes and cornices carved in half relief, representing combats and histories. The knights were at first struck with admiration at the beauty of this work; but shortly after, broke and destroyed the whole of it,—using it as materials. Besides this hall, they found a door leading into another,—as it were the ante-chamber; where was a sepulchre of white marble, of marvellous beauty and brilliancy,—which they had not time to examine, the trumpets having already sounded the retreat. On returning to the spot, next day, they found the tomb opened and rifled, and quantities of fragments of cloth and gold strewn about,—probably the work of pirates in the night. Thus, says Guichard, 'this superb sepulchre, one of the seven wonders of the world, after having lasted 2247 years, was discovered and destroyed by the Knights of Rhodes, to repair the Castle of St. Peter.' After this clear and detailed statement, no reasonable doubt can, I think, be entertained that the Marbles now in the British Museum formed part of the sepulchre of Mausolus."

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following Report, by Mr. Barry, the architect, appears in the Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just issued, showing the state of the works of the New Houses of Parliament, on the 30th of June last:—"The shell or carcass of the river front portion of the building is completed. The whole of the north and south flanks are now roofed in, and the carcass of the building completed, with the exception of a small portion of the cresting on the ridges of the roofs. The Victoria Tower is 70 feet in height, and the gabled roof over the State entrance within it, is in hand. The clock tower is 73 feet high, and is now above the adjacent roofs. The central tower is from 55 to 60 feet high, and the corridor portions of the building to north, south, and east of it, as well as a portion of St. Stephen's Hall, are at the same height. The whole of the low roofs over the corridor, and rooms surrounding the various courts, are completed. The Royal gallery is roofed in, the windows glazed, and the wood ceiling is nearly completed. The roof of the House of Commons is being fixed, and the New Palace-yard portion of the building is ready for its roof, which will be fixed forthwith. The brick arches forming all the floors in this part of the building, have been completed. The various brick arches forming the floors in other portions of the building are completed, and the stone gables and vaults required in various parts of the building are far advanced. The work at the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, and contiguous portions of the building, and also the vaults under the central hall, are at a stand, owing to difficulties in respect of warming and ventilating arrangements. The decorations of the walls and ceiling of the House of Lords are completed. In the House of Lords, and in the adjoining lobbies and corridors, the carpenters and joiners are proceeding with the fixing of the oak finishings. The joiners' work of the libraries, committee rooms, refreshment rooms, and corridors of access thereto, of the Houses of Lords and Commons, are for the most part prepared; but the fixing of these finishings, and the preparations of the joiners' works for other portions of the building, cannot with propriety be proceeded with, until a decision is come to in respect of difficulties connected with warming and ventilating arrangements. There are 1186 men engaged on the works, of which number 774 are employed at the building, 83 at the quarries, 202 at the Government workshops, at Thames Bank, upon the joiners' works, and 127 men upon miscellaneous works connected with the new Palace, both at the building and elsewhere."

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—The election of a member for Middlesex, in the room of the late Mr. Byng, will take place at Brentford, on Wednesday next, the 3rd of February. It is expected that Mr. H. Pownall, the chairman of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, will be a candidate on the occasion. Another report is, that a gentleman of considerable standing in the county will offer himself as a candidate, in opposition to Lord Robert Grosvenor.



PORTIONS OF FRIEZE.